The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7468. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

REST IN SWITZERLAND—AN ALPINE STORM—RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND—PARLIAMENT AND ITS NOTED MEMBERS—A GREAT MORAL MOVEMENT—THE MEMORY OF PRINCE ALBERT.

PENSION STUTZ, near LUCERNE,
Switzerland, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875.

This is the first day since we reached our long longed-for Summer resting-place that I have been able earnestly to struggle against the delicious indolence which has come upon me, not as a temptation and a snare, but as a balm and a benediction, and so far to conquer as to bring myself down to my writing-desk with the sober, deliberate intention of wrestling with the fearful hieroglyphics of my note-book. The gardens and balconies, the arbors and summer-houses of this delightful old Pension, the shady walks along the winding shore, the rocks, the dells, the fragrant pine-woods, the blue, blue lake, the row-boats rocking at the landing, no longer allure me, for

"The day is dark and dreary."

AN ALPINE STORM.

A real Alpine storm is abroad. Not the ghost of a mountain peak is seen through the mist. Even the feet of old Rhigi are royally wrapped in dark purple clouds, and the rain comes down in such huge drops that the lake seems leaping up to meet it. I am tempted to go on and picture this place as it was only last evening, when we went out to meet the night on the water, and saw the last sunset radiance glimmer away beyond Pilatus, and the first lights flash out in Lucerne, and in the hotels and pensions on the lake shores and far up the mountain slopes—and heard on the one side the melodious evening chimes, and on the other the low mutterings of the coming storm. I would like better to describe this lovely spot as it has been during the glorious weather of the last few days; but alas, I must put all this off, with the record of our journey hither, via Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Heidelberg, and Basle, and go back even to England, to take up the thread of my story, where I dropped it, in the last rush of London sight-seeing and social engagements.

THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

Through our Minister, Mr. Schenck, we had a very fine opportunity of seeing the Houses of Lords and Commons. In the former, we witnessed an entire session. It was brief, but it was solemn. One feels somehow depressed and dominated by the dignity and decorum, the wigs and the woolsack, the presence of real Lords and Dukes, though they be in undress, and a real throne, though in eclipse of linen covers. There was a debate of some sort—if such a courtly interchange of sentiments can be called a debate. The noble lords spoke slowly and lowly, with gently rising inflections. An air of aristocratic repose brooded over the stately deliberations. I pictured some of our democratic Senators seated on those slippery red benches, and thought how they would play the mischief with the pomps and proprieties and the high-toned English of the august assembly. It made me shudder. Sumner would have been at home here and Frelinghuysen at ease, and not a noble among them all, with a pedigree as long as his rent-roll, could have shown as truly lordly as Daniel Webster. He would have brought, if not the thunders of Olympus into this dull chamber, some grand reverberations from Bunker Hill. Yet, say what we will, philosophize and satirize as we may, there is a charm and a power in the titles borne by some of these same English Peers—very ordinary-looking gentlemen for the most part—a something which will make itself felt—which strikes down through our republicanism and stirs our blood like a grand romance or ballad of chivalry. Imagination is a sad flunky—she will prick up her ears at such names as Buckingham, Northumberland, Norfolk, and Warwick; will see the broadcloth or the tweed of the wearer changed in the twinkling of an eye into the velvet and satin and fine lace of the courtier, or the mail of the warrior; will behold glimmering above the stovepipe hat the airy coronet of feudal sovereignty or the nimbus of Shakespearean romance.

AN HISTORICAL DEATH WARRANT.

Speaking of sovereignty reminds me that we also visited the library of the House of Lords, and were there shown the original death warrant of Charles I. It is a very small instrument to have wrought such great mischief to kingcraft. The divine right of kings took little space to die in. On this narrow bit of parchment an Empire wheeled and fell back. As I touched it, I seemed to be feeling the edge of the axe itself. Lord Houghton (Moncton Milnes,) who stood by, said he thought I must be peculiarly interested in it, as it was "a republican document," but surely we have nothing analogous to it in the history of our Republic. In signing the Declaration of Independence, our fathers put themselves in more deadly peril, apparently, than did these men, for they were weak and the regicides were strong, with the smell of the battles of Naseby and Marston Moor yet on their garments, and if our fathers may be said to have written their names in blood, it was their own blood, not that of a conquered and captive enemy. But, after all, Cromwell is my hero, and not Charles, and I hold that the rough head that was torn from its coffin-pillow in the sepulchre of kings, chopped off at Tyburn, spiked and beaten by the storms, and burned by the suns of nineteen years on the top of Westminster Hall, was more fit for a crown than that "comely head" that fell before Whitehall. It was Heaven-anointed for a great, though terrible work. We also visited the magnificent old hall in which Cromwell was inaugurated, and in which so many grand historical trials have taken place, which has rung with the eloquence of Burke and Sheridan. But over all associations dominated the memory of Cromwell. As I stood on the spot where he stood, when his fearless soul, rejoicing in its own strength and in the overshadowing protection of heaven, took the oath which, on the whole, it kept well, where the man of the people assumed a grander than any kingly or imperial title—that of Protector of the Realm. I thrilled with a sense of that marvelous one-man power, which held not only those fierce Puritan Captains in leash, but all Europe in check, and avenged the "slaughtered saints" of the Lord even in the strongholds and proud temples of their enemies. If at that supreme moment of his life Cromwell had been gifted with prophetic second sight—if he had been able to look up through the carved and vaulted ceiling of the hall and see his own head on the pike-staff—I don't believe it would have made any difference to him. He had put his hand to the plow of human history, and was bent on running a straight, deep furrow, whatever turned up. Probably, at that inauguration there was psalm-singing and prayer. Real Kings have better divertissements at their coronations. Here, before George IV., enthroned, was observed probably for the last time the ancient ceremony of challenge. The King's champion, armed and mounted, came prancing in at the great door, and challenged to meet him in single combat any and every foe of the stout gentleman of many waistcoats and voluminous cravats.

BRITISH CELEBRITIES.

Mr. Schenck kindly procured for us an order from the Speaker of the House of Commons admitting us to his gallery, where we spent an hour or two very pleasantly, peering through the grating and listening to the speeches, the "aw-aw's," "oh-oh's," and "hear! hear's." It was a dull session. Lord Hartington spoke very indifferently, and with much hesitation, and Mr. Disraeli replied in a plain, dry statement, unrelieved by a flash of eloquence or a flower of rhetoric. I should scarcely have known the Premier. He is sadly changed—he looks care-worn and melancholy, jaded and Judaical. His curls have lost their Hyacinthian character—have straightened with the weight of years. There is no trace left of *Vivian Grey* and little of *Lothair*. No other man of note spoke that day, but we saw noble old John Bright, who, sitting quietly with his hat on, showed little in mien or manner of his old spirit and energy. We saw, also, Mr. Fawcett, the blind member, who out of his darkness brings such rare intellectual light, and Plimsoll, whose astonishing demonstration on that floor has since shocked the House and roused the nation. It is well that passionate outbreak of indignant philanthropy did not take place in the Chamber of Peers. It would have shaken the foundations of Church and State and the pillars of the throne. A bombshell in a Quaker meeting-house would have been nothing to it. I have watched with keen interest, though from afar off, the sensation produced in England by that fiery and unparliamentary protest of Mr. Plimsoll against the abandonment of his Merchants' Shipping bill—the moral uprising of the people, before which sooner or later the power of corporations and capital must give way, and even Government back down.

A GREAT MORAL MOVEMENT.

It is a greater than the Moody and Sankey revival. It is a revival of humanity. A great moral movement in England gives forth a certain sound—there is no mistaking it. Yet it is not noisy or tumultuous. It is like a mighty wind in a forest of pines; there is something august in its subdued but all-pervading murmur. Such a demonstration of the whole people, on a question unconnected with politics or religion, a mere question of morals or humanity, is hardly possible in France or anywhere in Continental Europe, and even with us it is too apt to lack the dignity of persistence and unanimity. It is gusty and clamorous—its enthusiasm is a sort of generous madness without method, and soon spent. And here I hope I may be allowed to say that every drop of English blood in my veins thrills with pride in English judicial honor and purity as I read the proceedings of the court at the Croydon Assizes in the deplorable case of Col. Valentine Baker. Justice was meted out so promptly and fearlessly, but in a manner showing such humane consideration, such manly regret rising above manly indignation, that even the guilty and dishonored soldier must say, "My punishment is just, but not greater than I can, and will bear." The fact that the defendant's lawyers made no attempt to confound, confuse, or wound the feelings of the innocent but unhappy girl compelled to appear and make that terrible charge, and cast no imputations on her character or actions, should reflect on them lasting honor, and lighten a little the thick darkness of shame which has shut in upon the life of their wretched client. I am afraid that a far different, a far less humane and decent, course would have been pursued in America. As to the speech of Mr. Justice Brett to the prisoner, it should be written in letters of gold. It is worthy of Justice Talford, of any noble Judge, of the noblest Judge that ever sat on the bench. I hope it is widely republished in the United States.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.

To return. The decorations of the Parliament Houses—statues and frescoes—were mostly new to me. Some of them are very beautiful, making me sadly envious, remembering the nondescript art treasures of our Capitol; but the most beautiful sight under those mighty roofs is the little chapel of St. Stephen, lately restored and now a perfect gem of architecture and decorative art. What it is to be used for I could not learn, but I hope the Lords and faithful Commons are sometimes moved to drop in there for devotional purposes. They could not find in all London a more quiet and dainty sanctuary. Hallowed by ancient associations, bathed always in a "dim, religious light," it softly invites to meditation and prayer. From the river side of the House of Lords we had a fine view of the Thames Embankment, one of the noblest modern improvements of London, and a delightful drive or walk. The Holborn Viaduct was also new to me, and the whole circle of underground railways. These are a vast convenience. We usually took the trains subterranean in preference to cabs to escape the insolence, drunkenness, or extortions of cab-drivers; but to me it was like taking a plunge into Hades, on account of the smoke, damp, and bad air. If some system could be devised to give passengers more oxygen, I could wish such ways of rapid transit for New-Yorkers. On Midsummer days thousands would rush down to them, however murky and sulphurous the air.

"Anywhere, anywhere
Out of the sun!"

No new thing in all great London town impressed me more than the reading-room of the British Museum. The vast circular building, so light, so airy, yet so majestic, at the hour when most frequented almost solemnly silent, inspires one with reverence and a certain awe. It is a temple of the gods of human genius and learning; the Pantheon of civilization; a Christian Coliseum.

THE MEMORY OF PRINCE ALBERT.

I do not know that the Albert Memorial and Albert Hall can be classed among the improvements of London, but they certainly add new attractions to Hyde Park and Kensington, and the hall supplies a need in the musical world. It is the place in which to hold great concerts, and the magnificence of its proportions and the elegance and comfort of its arrangements can hardly be over-praised. The Memorial is a splendid monument of the great love of the Queen, and of the people's great love for her. Most of the money it has cost, if not all, has been raised by voluntary contribution. Albert's Pence is as popular a fund as ever was anywhere "Peter's Pence." The graceful, gilded temple, with its four noble groups of statuary, and its elaborate reliefs, now stands ready to receive its deity—the statue of Prince Albert. It is very beautiful, resplendent, and imposing, as is the new Albert Chapel at Windsor, but if England has any more virtuous Prince Consorts and handsome Field Marshals, what can she do for *them?* This one, living or dead, exhausted all honors, civic, military, and mortuary. Art, poetry, and religion unite in his apotheosis, and Britannia goes mourning for him all her days.

It may be that when that New-Zealander of the future has finished his sketch of the ruins of St. Paul's from the broken arch of London Bridge, he will take a Hansom for the West End, and that while prowling about among the wrecks and remnants of the half-buried ancient metropolis, he may come upon the broken and moss-grown remains of these two interesting structures; and it may be that, being a chief of the note-taking kind, he will jot down his discoveries and wise conclusions somewhat in this manner: "To-day found the remains of a small temple, or pagoda, much overgrown with ivy and brambles, and, near by, distinct traces of a circus, or coliseum, of considerable size. These fragments indicate a degree of rude civilization and certain crude ideas of art. From some curious hieroglyphics I make out that both edifices were dedicated to Albertthegood, an illustrious chief, or demigod of the Britons, and the consort of their powerful and warlike Queen Victoria, so called from her victory over the Fenians. Throughout this desolate island, abandoned centuries ago, on account of continual rains, by its inhabitants, who emigrated to America, where they became worshipers of the sun and republicans, I find traces of the popular veneration of this deified hero. But though fragments of bronze and armed figures of him are sometimes found near fragments of bronze and very bad horses, and certain old pictures in the best preserved temples represent him as a soldier, I can find no records of his warlike achievements. He seems, on the contrary, to have left such matters to his wife, and to have been distinguished for gentler qualities. As a faithful husband and a good father he was, according to the great court bard of that day, without a peer, which would seem to indicate that the domestic virtues were rare among the ancient Britons."

THE ROYAL MEWS.

Among the most interesting and pleasing sights of London I count the Royal Mews, to which you are admitted by ticket at certain hours. These stables are not as magnificent as I thought to find them, being of the old style, plain and simple, but kept with exceeding neatness and perfect order. I have seen in the stables of the gold and silver princes of California, and of the oleaginous *nouveaux riches* who have tapped the secret reserves of Fortune at Titusville, far more elegance and display, not to speak of the luxurious accommodations provided for the great New-York trotters, who are scarcely less sumptuously lodged than was the favorite horse of the Roman Emperor, to which were accorded divine honors and gilded oats. We were shown round the entire quadrangle by one of her Majesty's grooms, who had the quiet, courteous manner which characterizes the servants of all the royal establishments.

First, we were shown the saddle-horses used by the royal family, maids of honor, and visitors at the palace. These favored animals looked fully conscious of their elevated condition. They are spirited, delicate, high-blooded creatures, mostly bay, with the conventional square-cut tails, and groomed to the last degree of cleanliness and glossiness. In a stable by themselves are kept two small Russian horses, of a very rare breed, lately sent to the Queen by the Emperor Alexander. They are piebald, black and white, and so extremely odd looking, but marvelously graceful and dainty in shape; while nothing can be more beautiful than their wild but soft eyes, the silky brilliance of their coats, and their long, white, bounteous manes and tails.

The carriage horses for ordinary use are all bay, of a rich, dark shade, and all, I believe, of the pure English breed; but the horses used on grand state occasions are of Hanover stock—larger, heavier, more majestic and grandiose—at least after the Guelphic idea. The eight cream-colored horses used only to draw the state coach of the sovereign are marvels of stately beauty. They lack the keen, alert expression of the English thoroughbred—they are hardly intelligent looking, but have a peculiar air of luxurious indolence and aristocratic indifference; yet some of them, we are told, are sullen and vicious. The tails and manes of these horses have not been tampered with; they are like silver cascades and fringes of surf. The existence of such magnificent creatures, fit only for show, predestined adjuncts of cumbrous pageantry and slow-moving pomp, almost justifies royalty of the good old sort. We had seen in Liverpool and at a horse fair in Chester some Flemish-English cart-horses, mighty animals, with chests like bastions and legs that make one think of the pillars of Hercules, that looked full as grand after their fashion as these, and almost as proud, as they pounded their slow way over the pavement, dragging without a quickened breath or the quiver of a muscle their prodigious loads of grain or merchandise. These represent the labor and trade of England, its true strength and reliance. Next to the cream-colored patricians in honor and beauty are the great black Hanoverian horses, used for the royal family and household only on state occasions. The harnesses for the first are of scarlet and gold, for the last of black and gold, and all are regally gorgeous. Among more modern trappings are shown the harnesses made for George III., George IV., and poor Princess Charlotte. In the coach-houses are shown carriages of every elegant and luxurious style and shape, but the great show of all is the Queen's state coach. This, kept apart, with a special attendant, is a mighty affair—the House of Hanover on wheels. It is more than twelve feet in length and lofty in proportion; it has all sorts of royal emblazonry—gorgeously-painted panels, great, gilded figures of Tritons blowing gilded horns, and is altogether imposing and resplendent with gold and glass, scarlet velvet and satin cushions and curtains. This was built for *our* last King, George the Third, and Queen Charlotte. It comes out at coronation times, and sometimes, but rarely, for the opening and prorogation of Parliament. Doubtless when it does appear, with the Queen in it, the eyes of a loyal people follow it as reverently as did those of the children of Israel the Ark of the Covenant; but so it would not be if it were to be seen on the occasion of every royal birthday, marriage, or christening. The cumbrous old thing would soon be found to block the way of the people. Any Queen who would take to making visits and journeys in her state coach, as in the old time, might soon be reduced to a cab; and any King who should don his crown at dinners and garden-parties would soon have no crown to his head or no head to his crown. Unfamiliarity, a certain air of mystery and awful grandeur, may be necessary to the conservation of loyalty among the lower classes, but higher notions must prevail finally; educated sentiment and sense, and the simple tastes of the present royal family, seem to point to the abrogation of all unnecessary pomp and circumstance, parade and ostentation.

THE COURT AS IT IS.

The good, motherly Queen dances in the hall of Balmoral with her retainers and household servants, makes her own tea when out on picnics, spins in the cottages of her tenants, and has herself photographed in the gracious acts—bestows "warm flannel petticoats" on poor old women with her own hands, and tells us all about it in her own book. The Prince of Wales goes everywhere, dines with everybody, and drives a drag—for all the world as though he were no greater man than the President of the United States. The new court dress for gentlemen is a simple half-military costume. Gaudy liveries are going out in high places, so that lackeys look less like lobsters and lizards than formerly, and I doubt not that, long ere it is ready to fall to pieces from sheer old age, like the Deacon's "one-horse shay," the royal state coach will be remanded, Tritons and all, to that Valhalla of old state coaches, the first hall in the Kensington Museum, and the monarchs of England will cease to lumber along on wheels like to those of Pharaoh's chariot, but may drive through the streets of London, even on the grandest state occasions, with celerity, comfort, and quiet elegance, like other sensible, well-to-do folk.

SPAIN.

RUMORS OF PLOTS AGAINST DON CARLOS—ARREST OF CARLIST GENERALS.

SANTANDER, Aug. 22.—It is rumored that serious disturbances have occurred at Estella, and that the arrest and incarceration of Gens. Merediri and Mogrovejo, and other Carlist officers, was because of their complicity in a plot against Don Carlos.

GERMANY.

JOURNALISTS ASKING LARGER LIBERTY.

BREMEN, Aug. 22.—A congress of German journalists opened here to-day. Resolutions were adopted asking imperial legislation in behalf of liberty of the press to publish truthful reports of public proceedings of law courts, and of granting immunity from disclosure of the names of contributors.

TURKEY.

SEVEN FORTS CAPTURED BY ALLIES OF THE INSURGENTS.

RAGUSA, Aug. 22.—A number of Montenegrins who joined the Herzegovinian insurgents have captured seven small forts around Gasko, Duga, and Nistki, near the Montenegrin frontier.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION TO THE EXTENT OF ADVISING THE REBELS TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, Aug. 23—5:30 A. M.—A special telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople says the Porte has accepted the proposition of friendly powers to counsel submission of the insurgents to the Turkish authority and represent to them their utter hopelessness from foreign intervention.

Serva Pacha has been appointed special Commissioner to examine into the grievances of the disaffected people, and it is confidently expected that the insurrection will thus soon terminate.

THE PROPOSITION TO ALLOW HERZEGOVINA A SEMI-INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 23—6 A. M.—A Berlin special dispatch to the *Times* says, the Austrian Embassador at Constantinople suggested to the Turkish Government the expediency of allowing Herzegovina a semi-independent administration. Had this suggestion been accepted the three Northern powers would have been prepared to assist its accomplishment. The Porte, however, rejected the proposition. The intervention of Austria is no longer considered altogether improbable. The Austrian Government seems to consider that a change has become indispensable, and that it had best be effected at a time when she may hope to exercise a leading influence.

SWITZERLAND.

SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS AND SISTERS OF CHARITY.

GENEVA, Aug. 22.—The National Council has passed resolutions for the suppression of convents and Sisters of Charity.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—1 A. M.—Light rains have prevailed in New-England, the Middle, South Atlantic, and Eastern Gulf States, and in the lower lake region, and clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts. The temperature continues low in the lake region, and has fallen slightly in New-England, and risen slightly in the Missouri Valley and the South-west. The barometer continues decidedly high in the lake region, and has risen on the Atlantic coast. It has fallen in the North-west, with southerly to easterly winds. The Ohio River has fallen sixteen inches at Evansville and four feet at Paducah, and the Mississippi has fallen slowly at stations above Helena, and has remained stationary at Vicksburg; but it is reported rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the Middle and Upper Atlantic States, light rains will prevail, with cooler weather, northerly to easterly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with easterly to south-easterly winds, no decided change in temperature, and high barometer, possibly followed by local rains near the Gulf coast.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, low but slowly rising temperature, easterly or southerly winds, and falling barometer during the day.

The Ohio River, and the Mississippi, as far south as Memphis, will fall slowly; the Mississippi remain stationary at Vicksburg and Helena.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	74°	71°	3 P. M.	75°	80°
6 A. M.	71°	69°	6 P. M.	75°	72°
9 A. M.	68°	72°	9 P. M.	71°	72°
12 M.	66°	78°	12 P. M.	68°	70°

Average temperature yesterday.....73°
Corresponding day last year.....71°

SENATOR MORTON EN ROUTE FOR MAINE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—Senator Morton arrived in this city Saturday night, and will leave for Maine to-morrow, where he will take an active part in the campaign. During his stay here he has been the guest of Hon. N. D. Sperry.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—To-day William H. Gorham, aged thirty-two, was drowned off Light-house Point, in the Sound, and Richard Keating was drowned in Mill River.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT.

DISAPPOINTMENT WITH THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION TO RESTORE THE WHIPPING-POST, AND PUT DEMOCRATS IN OFFICE—THE POPULAR VOTE AGAINST IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In an interview with Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, who arrived in Washington yesterday, your correspondent has learned the following particulars concerning the recent election in North Carolina: The Democrats have been striving for some time to make a change in the State Constitution, but until last Winter were unable to obtain the necessary strength in the Legislature to do so. Having a two-thirds majority in the last Legislature, they passed a bill providing for a convention to amend the Constitution of the State. The present Constitution is what is known as the "Canby Constitution," from the fact that the State was reconstructed under Gen. Canby's administration and readmitted to the Union under that Constitution. It is far superior to the old Constitution of North Carolina, and is so admitted by men of all parties. Under it persons cannot be imprisoned for debt, property rights are secured to women, a liberal homestead exemption is provided, the whipping post abolished, the township system provided for, local magistrates are made elective by the people instead of being elected for life by the Legislature, and other important changes made.

THE NATURE OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The late election was for delegates to a convention to amend the present or frame a new Constitution. The Republicans are in favor of maintaining the present Constitution, while the Democrats want some amendments. Really the Democrats have no special objection to the present Constitution, and, if they could engraft on the fundamental law the privilege of restoring the whipping-post for negroes charged with petty offenses, would be satisfied. The real purpose of the Democrats in ordering the convention was to obtain possession of the offices, State and municipal, which are now held, for the most part, by the Republicans. The law authorizing the convention contained a proviso that the convention should not interfere with the present occupants of public offices. It seemed, however, to be understood among Democrats during the progress of the canvass that this proviso would be disregarded, and under the claim that a convention called by the people is sovereign and cannot be circumscribed by a creature, would have paid no attention to the proviso of the act of Assembly had they succeeded in controlling the convention and been sustained by a large majority of the aggregate vote of the State. The election has been a surprise to them, and brought a disaster not anticipated. They not only failed to secure a majority of the convention, but the popular vote of the State is against them by from 15,000 to 20,000. The effect of this unexpected and overwhelming defeat has been to demoralize the masses of the Democratic Party and to disconcert the leaders. The vote clearly establishes, in the opinion of Judge Settle, that North Carolina will be certain to vote for the Republican candidate for President in the electoral college in 1876.

COMPLEXION OF THE CONVENTION.

The convention which will assemble Sept. 6 consists of 120 members. Of those elected fifty-nine are Democrats, certain—fifty-eight are Republicans, certain, and three are Independents. The three Independents were elected in opposition to regular Democrats. The death of William A. Graham reduces the number of Democrats to fifty-eight, making them equal with the Republicans, and leaving the power of organizing the convention with the three Independents. One of the Independents gave a written pledge to the Republicans of his district that he would act with that party in effecting an organization. No reliance is now placed on this pledge, and it is generally conceded that he will cast his vote with the Democrats. Another of the Independents is put down as certain to act with the Republicans, while the third man, Dr. Ransom, of Tyrrel, is really independent, and stands uncommitted to either party. He is regarded as a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and beyond the reach of corrupt influences. He is said to be somewhat impulsive, and to sometimes act from passion rather than conviction, but he is above being influenced by commercial considerations. The Republicans have reason to believe Ransom will act with them in organizing the convention. Should the Republicans, however, fail to secure the organization, no fears are entertained that the Democrats will be able to seriously interfere with the present Constitution, a majority of them being really opposed to any radical changes. There will be three seats contested in the convention, the members returned being Democrats. No doubt is entertained by Judge Settle that the convention, no matter which party may secure the organization, will give the seats to the Republican contestants. The only legal claim the returned members have to certificates of election it that they are in possession. Should those three Republican contestants be admitted, the Republicans will have a clear majority. The election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Gov. Graham will not take place until Sept. 16. Judge Settle says the membership of the convention embraces some of the ablest and best men of North Carolina on both sides, and he has no fears that this class will permit anything to be done detrimental to the interests of the State.

KILLED HIS DAUGHTER AND HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Abram Symonds, living at Pine Hill, was found near his house Friday with his throat cut from ear to ear. His daughter was found dead on the floor of the house with her skull fractured, evidently by the back of an ax. Symonds was insane, and undoubtedly killed his daughter and then himself.

CINCINNATI OFFICIALS VISITING THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Yesterday afternoon Mayor Johnson, of Cincinnati, with several other officials of that city, arrived here, and were taken in charge by the city officials. They are traveling to inspect patent pavements, in order to lay new ones in their park. To-day they were driven through the park, and inspected the Centennial Buildings, and this evening left for New-York.

THE KENTUCKY CROPS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Aug. 22.—To-morrow the *Courier-Journal* will publish crop estimates from all sections in Kentucky and the tobacco counties of the adjacent States, showing the average and condition of tobacco compared with 1873, the average and condition of corn, product of wheat, and other small grain, and the supply of fattening hogs on hand. The largest tobacco crop ever known was planted, but subsequent misfortunes reduced it to a prospectively moderate yield, perhaps a light average, if future conditions are favorable. The returns cover the territory which produces about three-fourths of the crop of the United States. The original average of corn was very great, and notwithstanding the weather damages, a full crop is predicted. Wheat is about a half to two-thirds crop, rye about the same, and oats are damaged much more than any other crop. The hay crop is large.

THE CHICAGO WHISKY KNAVES.

DESPERATION OF THE ILLICIT DISTILLERS—ATTACK ON A DETECTIVE WHO WAS TOO VIGOROUS IN THE SEARCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—For some time past officers of the Secret Service have been actively employed ferreting out frauds in the manufacture of whisky, which have been perpetrated here for a long time past. So closely pressed did the Whisky Ring become that they felt obliged to adopt some course that would protect them in the continuance of their nefarious trade. The fact is pretty well established that a number of most hardened criminals in Chicago were retained by the Ring with money contributed for that purpose, to get out of the way such detectives as might be too persistent in their search after the "crooked" rogues. The principals were aware that the keen-scented officers were on their trail, and also knew that it would be hard to throw them off, and rather than be detected in their fraudulent operations they prepared to effectually do away with the cause of their trouble. Last night a murderous assault was made on a detective who had formerly been in the employ of a liquor rectifier here. While he was spotting a *cache* of spirits, one of the would-be assassins attempted to take his life, but by a dexterous dodge, the intended victim escaped with nothing more than a clean bullet wound through his arm. He escaped and was sent out of the city to-day. The detectives are still pushing the rogues to the wall. It is too early and inexpedient to give the details now. Some developments are promised.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

DAMAGING FACTS PROVEN AGAINST AGENT GIBSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—A Kansas City special to the *Republican* says a *Times* reporter who had just arrived from the Osage Agency in Indian Territory, states that the investigation by the Commissioners appointed by Commissioner Hoag, in relation to charges of fraud and incompetency against J. T. Gibson, Indian Agent for the Osage Indians, was slowly coming to an end. A number of very damaging facts had already been proven against the agent, among which was that of having sets of vouchers signed of a fraudulent character regarding the payment of certain money and the furnishing of supplies to Indians, and other charges of like nature. One of the members of the commission is Mr. E. C. Kemble, of New-York.

THE RED CLOUD COMMISSION.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 22.—The Commissioners appointed to investigate the Indian affairs at the Red Cloud Agency returned here to-day. The result of their labors is not known.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The dividends payable in Boston in September aggregate $2,711,026.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* says that Cook's shingle and barrel stave factory, Burlington, Iowa, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $15,090, on which there is no insurance.

The house of Gouverneur Weller, just south of Ithaca, N. Y., was burned at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about $7,000, and the insurance is supposed to be $3,000.

An undenominational religious family journal, called the *Golden Rule*, under the editorial management of Rev. W. H. H. Murray, with a corps of experienced associates and contributing editors, is to be established in Boston. The first number will be issued Oct. 6.

The Arlington Hotel at Watkin's Glen, N. Y., was completely destroyed by fire last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the bar-room. The guests saved their baggage and were cared for at the Glen Mountain House. Fortunately, there was no wind at the time, and the town of Watkins was consequently saved from destruction. The loss is about $20,000, and is fully insured.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 22.—Recently robberies were committed in this city, and officers have been on the lookout for the thieves. This morning Officer Kerbaugh met three men, and followed them three miles to Springwoods, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and found a bag of silverware which had been stolen. He attempted to arrest them when they resisted, and one of them pulled a revolver on him. He drew his revolver and struck Jim Lloyd in the hip, whereupon he tried to throw his revolver to the others, but did not succeed, when they escaped. Lloyd was arrested. A bullet hole was found in his leg, which he had received in a late encounter while attempting to rob a house. This evening Officer Kerbaugh captured another of the gang, and late to-night he was on the track of another one.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR REGATTA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Richard Neville has been chosen as referee and starter for the International Amateur Regatta beginning here on Tuesday of the present week. The Duquesne Crew, of Pittsburg, Penn., started for Saratoga last night, and will enter in the four-oared race. Among the contestants are some of the best oarsmen who have pulled in college races—Eustis, Gunster, Ostrom, King, Downs, and others. It is unquestionably the strongest representation of amateur oarsmen ever assembled on any water, and the various contests, particularly that for the single-oared championship, have excited deep interest. Mr. Courtney, of Union Springs, seems to be the favorite.

REGATTA AT CHARLOTTE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—An international regatta, under the auspices of the Genesee Yacht Club, is to take place at Charlotte on Sept. 14, 1875. Prizes are offered for first and second class yachts, four-oared boats, single sculls, and skiffs. The Regatta Committee have assurances that nearly 100 sailing craft and twenty boats will take part in the race.

KILLED BY A FALLING BUILDING.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—This afternoon a portion of the Manufacturers' Hall, on the Fair Ground, was blown down by a cyclone. Several children and grown persons were in the building at the time. One child, named Kitty O'Leary, was instantly killed, and another, named Nellie Hickey, fatally injured. The structure cost $15,000, and was damaged to the extent of $8,000.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—Three young men, named Thomas Grady, Frank McGuire, and Robert McGowan, aged about twenty-three years, were capsized while rowing on the Connecticut River, at Holyoke, this afternoon. McGuire only reached the shore, the others being drowned. The body of McGowan was recovered.

SINKING OF A STEAMER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—The steamer Dr. Joe struck a rock below Kithsburg to-day and sunk in ten feet of water. The boat and cargo were lost.

FROST IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 22.—There was frost at various points in this State last night. Frost in the vicinity of Freeport, Ill., severely injured corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

A DARING CRIME.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT FATALLY INJURED IN HIS OWN STORE—A STRUGGLE IN DAYLIGHT AND DARKNESS—HEROIC CONDUCT OF A WOMAN—A PARALLEL TO THE NATHAN CASE.

For many years past the firm of James H. Noe & Sons have been doing business at No. 275 Greenwich street, as brush manufacturers, and have acquired a character for enterprise and probity which had secured a large trade and had sent them far along on the road to fortune. During all these years the firm had met with no notable adventure. Father and sons, with James L. Perego, a brother-in-law, who acted as book-keeper, kept so hard at work at their legitimate pursuits that they were well known in their business circles, but had not been much heard of beyond them. Yesterday the senior member of the firm had a desperate struggle in his store with a burglar, which at once placed the name of Noe beside that of Nathan in the criminal annals of New-York.

Latterly, Mr. Noe and his sons have been anxious in regard to the security of their property. In their stock they have a large quantity of feathers so valuable that they are worth at wholesale $10 per pound, and they know that burglars could pack $1,000 worth of these feathers into a single sack, and they knew enough of metropolitan marauders to know that, being aware of the temptation, they would not hesitate to avail themselves of any opportunity to purloin these goods. Within a few days past, in the opinion of the firm, this opportunity was at hand. Next door to them, during the Summer, a new building has been in process of construction, to be, when finished, No. 277 Greenwich street. The walls of this building have just reached the level of the roof of Noe's building, and the ladders used by the masons and hod-carriers furnished an easy access to the roof of No. 275 from the street, as the front of the new building was entirely open and wholly unprotected. The gentlemen engaged in business at No. 275 Greenwich street, being fully aware of these facts, on Saturday afternoon, when about to close the house for the day, made an inspection of the premises. Mr. James H. Noe, his son, James H. Noe, Jr., and Mr. Perego went to the roof of the building and became satisfied that a burglar could gain access to their roof and through the scuttle to their premises, without difficulty. The elder Mr. Noe remarked that he would come down in the morning to see that all was right, and having made sure that the scuttle was fastened as securely as it could be, the gentlemen returned to the ground floor, and having fastened the Greenwich street door, departed for their homes.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Noe, Sr., became uneasy about the condition of the store, but his anxiety does not appear to have been shared by his associates in business. One son, Peter P. Noe, was absent in Columbus, Ohio; the other, James H. Noe, Jr., determined to have the recreation of a day, and left his home at an early hour and took the first boat for Red Bank, N. J., where he spent the day. The elder Mr. Noe, as soon as he had his breakfast, left his house, No. 51 King street, to go to the store and factory, No. 275 Greenwich street, where he arrived shortly after 8 o'clock A. M. In addition to the regular lock, the front door is secured by a hasp and padlock. He took off the latter, turned the regular lock, opened the door, and went into the store-room on the street floor, laying down the padlock on counter as he did so, and locking the door behind him from the inside. He had scarcely done so when he heard a strange grating noise overhead. Being a strong, athletic man, although wholly unarmed, he had no hesitation in going up stairs. Reaching the second floor, where a large amount of stock was stored, he looked anxiously about, but could not see any one. As he did so the grating noise was heard overhead again, and he mounted to the third and top floor. This room, which occupied the entire floor, was crowded with benches and other paraphernalia of brush-making. It had four windows in front, opening upon Greenwich street, and three in the rear, opening upon an inclosed court-yard. The front windows had no blinds, and there was therefore an abundance of light in the front part of the floor, but the rear windows had solid iron shutters, which, being closed, together with a semi-partition, made the rear part almost as dark at midday as midnight. Reaching this floor and groping in the darkness to the scuttle steps in the rear part, from whence the grating noise, which still continued, seemed to be, Mr. Noe reached them just as the scuttle was pried open.

THE STRUGGLE WITH THE BURGLAR.

Without an instant's delay he sprang up the steps and reached the roof, which is a flat one. There he met the burglar. It was after 8 o'clock in the morning, the sun was, of course, hours high, and the roof was overlooked on every side from lofty tenement-houses, but no one has been found who saw that strange meeting on the roof between the merchant and the burglar. It was a brief meeting, however. According to the story Mr. Noe told afterward, the two men could not have been on the roof more than a dozen seconds. Mr. Noe seized the burglar by the lapel of his coat, and with more of valor than discretion, started to descend the steep scuttle stairs, dragging the prisoner after him, instead of pushing him down before him, as he should have done. The burglar did not neglect the chance thus presented. His hands were loose, and with his right hand drawing a "jimmy" from his left sleeve he struck Mr. Noe over the head with it. The blow did no serious damage, and when the two men reached the floor below both were in full possession of their faculties. Just at the foot of the stairs there was a little light streaming in from the open scuttle. Two or three feet away from the foot of the stairs was a work-bench, and on it, among other things, was an iron instrument weighing five pounds, broad at one end while it was narrow at the other, and known in the brush trade as a paint-iron. Just as he reached the foot of the stairs, Mr. Noe released his prisoner and sprang for this iron. It was a fatal mistake. The burglar was shrewd enough to see his purpose, and the danger in which it placed him. At the same instant he too sprang forward. He was the younger and more active of the two, and seized the iron before his antagonist. Swiftly raising it, he brought it down with deadly aim upon the head of Mr. Noe, who, staggering for a moment, fell upon the floor. The burglar struck him again as he fell, and then, finding him in a semi-conscious state, dragged him to the dark corner opposite from the scuttle stairs, and laid him on the floor, being considerate enough to provide a pillow for the bleeding, mangled head, made up of a lot of coarse rags found scattered about the floor.

Having got thus far in his desperate work, the burglar seems to have determined to make the most of it. Rummaging through the drawers of the work-benches he found a lot of stout cord. Returning to his victim with this, he first bound his hands securely, taking a dozen knots around the wrist: then he wrapped a cord around his legs from the ankles to the knees, tying a knot with every loop. But this was not all. Finding a workman's apron, with that and a handkerchief he sought to gag his victim, but this part of his performance seems to have been a failure, for the gag dropped in a moment or two from the mouth down upon the throat. Having done all this the burglar proceeded coolly to rifle the person of his captive. He took from him a watch and chain worth about five hundred dollars, and his pocket-book containing $25. Having done this, and seeing that the gag had fallen down, he demanded the keys of the safe. Mr. Noe answered that these were at home. The burglar, with a surly oath, struck him another savage blow on the head with the paint-iron, and then with the utmost nonchalance proceeded to wash the blood from his hands in a bucket of water which stood upon a work-bench near by. The sound of this water intensified the thirst by which Mr. Noe was consumed, and he begged the burglar to give him a drink of water. The outlaw savagely answered, "I'm —— if I do. I've got to get out of here —— quick. It's twenty years if I'm collared."

THE ASSASSIN'S ESCAPE.

By this time he had washed and dried his hands, and turning to Mr. Noe, lying bound, helpless, and stifling on the floor, he added: "I'm going, and if you make any noise before I've time to get away, —— if I don't come back and kill you." Then he sprang up the scuttle stairs and disappeared. Precisely how he did get away is not known, but there is no doubt that he came as he went—through the unfinished building No. 277 Greenwich street. Mr. Noe obeyed the injunction of the outlaw and remained quiet for some little time. How long he does not know, and then he raised the cry of "Murder! Help! Police!" Here, for the moment, ends the narrative of Mr. Noe.

Next south to the brush store, No. 273 Greenwich street, is a three-story house, the upper floors being occupied by families. On the third floor lives Mrs. Harris, a lady having grown children about. Shortly before 9 o'clock, being engaged in making biscuit in the kitchen, which is the rear room of the house, she thought she heard cries of "Murder, Help!" but so feeble and uncertain that she could not imagine from whence they proceeded. The cries continuing the lady went to the front window and looked out into the street. There was nothing there to cause them. She went back to her work and again heard the cries. This time they seemed to come from above, so she went to the attic. There the cries were more distinct, so she ascended to the scuttle of her house and heard them more plainly than before. Standing on the scuttle stairs, with her head above the roof, she heard the cry: "For God's sake help!" She was a weak, elderly woman, the roof was steep, and to traverse it was to her extremely dangerous. But the cry was heard again, and being moved by motives of humanity, she stepped out upon the roof. It was steep, slipperly dangerous, but by the exercise of great caution she managed to reach the roof of the Noe house, which is flat, without accident. The cries were still heard, but yet she could not tell whence they came. She went to the side next to the new building and peered down, expecting that some one had fallen through the open joists. She saw no one, and turning around for the first time saw the open scuttle, and knew that the cries proceeded from below. She went to the scuttle and looked down into the darkness and asked, "Where are you, and what do you want?" A voice came back, "Here I am, tied hand and foot; for God's sake help me." The intrepid woman, without a moment's hesitation, went down the stairs into the darkness. For an instant she could see nothing. A groan called her attention to the further and darker corner of the room. There she saw the uplifted hands, but only saw them because they were bound with white cord. She went to the prostrate man, not knowing who it was, and asked, "What's the matter?" There was a feeble answer, "A burglar; for God's sake untie me." She tried the knots but could do nothing with them. She searched around a work-bench and happily found a pair of scissors, and with these she cut the cords, whereupon he gave a sigh of relief. Then she got some water and washing the blood from his face after opening one of the iron shutters, recognized the man she had rescued as Mr. Noe. At this moment he said, "Thank God you are here! don't let me die." She raised him to his feet, and giving him a drink of water drawn from the running faucet on the floor, asked if he could walk. He answered, "Certainly," and resting upon her arm and shoulder descended the two flights of stairs to the street floor. Although the blood was still flowing from him and, as it afterward proved, his skull was fractured in two places, his vitality seemed unimpaired, and his mind remarkably clear. He remembered precisely where he had placed the key and the padlock, and getting them both, asked Mrs. Harris to take him into her house and send for his family physician, which she promised to do. Then he unlocked the street door, and, bloody as he was, walked out upon the sidewalk, only to step into the arms of Patrolman Johnson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

STORY OF THE POLICEMAN.

The story of the officer is next in order after that of Mrs. Harris. The post of Johnson was Murray street, and as he was loitering along in the usual Sunday quiet of that locality his reveries were interrupted by a small boy, who said: "Say, mister, there's somebody hollerin' murder round the corner in Greenwich street." The designated spot was not on the officer's post, but he went there and he, too, heard faint cries. His first idea was that some one had fallen into the cellar of the new building, and he first worked on that theory, but, of course, found nothing. Then he thought the cries came from No. 279, and started to enter the house, which is a boarding-house, but was told by the proprietor that nothing was wrong there. He stopped for a few minutes and at last saw Mr. Noe, bleeding and mangled, emerge from his store with Mrs. Harris. He persuaded the wounded man to go to the Chambers Street Hospital, only a short distance away, and it is a remarkable fact that Mr. Noe walked there almost without assistance. He was immediately taken in charge by Dr. Charles Kelsey, House Surgeon, who immediately dressed his wounds. There was one on the left side of the frontal bone, a large portion of which was exposed; at the bottom was a fissure where a portion of the bone had been dug out by the instrument and this fissure was near the junction of the frontal and parietal bones. There was also a fracture at the base of the skull, and there were three large lacerated wounds of the scalp, extending across the head and cutting the scalp in a jagged manner in all directions. Soon after his admission the left eye of the patient became discolored, and he vomited freely, but it was thought the latter was owing to some brandy which had been given to him. The patient continued rational, and the surgeons were hopeful of his recovery, although they admitted that his case was extremely critical. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, who is one of the Directors of the institution, visited the hospital early in the afternoon, and by his order Dr. Guirdon S. Buck was sent for, as the family physician of Mr. Noe was absent from the City. Every attention was paid him by Mr. Schultz and the officials of the hospital, all of whom did everything in their power to alleviate his suffering. At a late hour in the evening they were able to make the gratifying report that he was doing well and was doing better than could be expected.

As soon as the outrage was reported at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, Capt. Sanders, with his detectives, Walling, Mulvey, and McDonald, began an investigation of the case. They had an accurate description of the burglar given by Mr. Noe, and worked faithfully during the afternoon to secure him, but without success. Early in the evening, Superintendent Walling, having been informed of the gravity of the case, returned to head-quarters, and summoned from their homes Detectives Reilly, Lyon, King, and others, who are especially familiar with the burglars of the City. There is no doubt in the minds of any of the Police that the act was committed by a professional burglar who was entering the house at that early hour of the day to pack goods for removal the ensuing night, and great hopes are expressed that he will be captured.

GOV. SMITH, OF GEORGIA.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, lately made a speech at an agricultural fair in that city, and the Augusta *Constitutionalist* compliments it as "a sensible and admirable effort"—"one of the best we have read from him." We quote one paragraph. He said: "I was glad to see that you passed resolution indorsing the Centennial. I revere the principles of 1776. Mr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, who is Southern in his feelings, told me he was glad to see the South getting back to her duty. I responded that 'it was our day and our principles. Hurrah for the Fourth of July!' I expect, *Deo volente*, to be at the Centennial. The only great good I see in it is giving the people of the North and South an opportunity to mix and mingle with each other. The masses of the North don't know whether we are quadrupeds or bipeds. They think we have a negro for breakfast every morning. They were astonished when I was there to hear me utter the language of a human being. We differ as to policy, yet all agree that right is right and wrong is wrong."

AN EAGLE FIGHT.

The Yreka (Cal.) *Journal* of Aug. 11, relates the following incident: "Last Monday morning as Knight, of the Forest House, was coming to town with his ice wagon, he came across two large eagles in fierce combat on the ground in the road. He drove his horse by with considerable trouble, and then taking his whip came back to capture or kill them. He thought at first, from the way they grappled each other with their claws, that they were tied together, and, coming up closer, struck one of them over the head, which caused them to separate, each of them hobbling off, unable to fly from exhaustion, having evidently been fighting a long time. One of them ran toward Knight's horse, causing him to get frightened and break his harness in his efforts to run off; while the other went into Armstrong's chicken house, and was driven away by Mrs. Armstrong. They were both bleeding, and their bodies were cut by the claws, but they soon recovered and were able to elude pursuit for capture, though Knight could easily have killed them if he had had a gun with him at the time."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1874—VALUE OF THE YEAR'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following is the letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, which has just been printed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1875.

SIR: In compliance with section 208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States I have the honor to submit a report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

To begin with the Austro-Hungarian Empire: According to recent advices, that country does not appear to have recovered from the financial panic to which I had occasion to refer in my last commercial report. The value of the imports into the Empire is reported as having amounted during the year 1873 to 570,623,963 florins, this amount being a decrease of 42,869,790 florins from the imports of 1872. On the other hand, the exports for 1873 amounted to 424,123,015 florins, or 39,516,226 florins in excess of the exports of the preceding year. Attention is invited to an interesting report upon Austrian railroads submitted by the Consul General at Vienna.

BELGIUM.

The returns of the commerce of Belgium state the aggregate value of the imports and exports of that Kingdom for the year 1873 as 4,589,700 francs. By comparing this amount with the commerce of previous years, it appears that the trade of Belgium has considerably more than doubled during the decade ending with the above-mentioned year. The imports from the United States for 1873 were valued at 135,900 francs, being an increase of sixty-eight per centum over the imports of 1872. The exports to the United States amounted to 16,300,000 francs, or thirteen per centum more than those of the previous year.

DENMARK.

The accompanying tabular statements relating to the commerce and navigation of Denmark, translated from tables in the official report of the Danish Bureau of Statistics, give the value of the imports into that Kingdom during the fiscal year 1873-4, as 115,364,448 rix dollars, and the exports for the same period as 85,525,515 rix dollars. The trade with the United States appears to be inconsiderable. The returns of vessels engaged in the foreign trade show that 21,278 vessels, of 993,320 tons, entered, and 21,692 vessels, of 416,610 tons, cleared at all the ports of Denmark during the fiscal year 1873-4, being a gain of nearly 3,000 vessels and nearly 200,000 tons in the entries, and of 4,000 vessels and nearly 129,000 tons in the clearances during the five years ending with 1873-4.

FRANCE.

For the reasons stated in my last report the preparation of the French annual return of commerce and navigation has been considerably retarded, the latest received at this department being for the year 1872. I transmit herewith some tables derived from those returns, which, although they do not embrace so recent a period as might be desired, may be interesting as showing the rapid recovery of French commerce from the injurious effects of the Franco-German war. In the year 1870, the aggregate value of the general imports and exports of France amounted to 6,953,300,000 francs, a figure which in 1872 increased to 9,258,200,000 francs, exceeding the value of the imports and exports of any former year, and being 1,632,000,000 francs above the average value of the commerce of the five previous years. It appears, from a reference to the statistics of former periods, that the general commerce of France has nearly doubled within the fifteen years ending with 1872. The Consul at Marseilles has transmitted to this department, in advance of the official annual returns, a statement in which the total imports into France for the first eight months of the year 1874 are valued at 3,162,188 francs, against 2,515,584 francs for the corresponding period of 1873, and the exports at 2,518,558 francs, against 2,926,682 francs in 1873. The aggregate tonnage of vessels entered into and cleared from French ports during the year 1872 is stated in the accompanying official table of navigation as having amounted to 11,891,000 tons, being an increase of 1,457,000 tons over the navigation of the preceding year. From the report of the Consul at Marseilles there appears to have been a further gain of 583,000 tons in 1873, and during the first eight months of 1874 a yet further increase of 475,000 tons over the corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into France from the United States amounted, for the year 1872, to the value of 210,700,000 francs, and the exports to this country to 423,800,000 francs, the latter being more than double the former, and the total of both exceeding the amount for the preceding year by 93,600,000 francs. The declared value of the exports from the consular districts of the United States, in France, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, is reported as $59,006,287. The aggregate tonnage entered from and cleared for the United States in 1872 amounted to 701,928 tons, being nearly 200,000 tons in excess of the year 1871. Of the vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in 1872, 229, measuring 170,189 tons, carried the American flag.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest official statements of British commerce received at this department, made up for a period of twelve months, are for the year 1873. From these returns it appears that for that year the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to £371,287,300, and the total exports from the United Kingdom to £310,994,700. Compared with the trade of previous years, the value of the total imports for the year 1873 was greater than for any former year, and exceeded the imports for 1872 by nearly £16,600,000, while the value of the exports for the same year fell short of that for the preceding year, which showed the largest annual exportation ever made by more than £3,500,000. Of the exports referred to, 82 per centum was the produce of the United Kingdom, the remainder foreign and colonial merchandise. From a review of the general commerce of Great Britain and Ireland for the fifteen years, ending with 1873, it appears that the fluctuations of the imports, as well as of the exports, were considerable during the first eight years; but that since 1867 both the imports and exports, with the exception of the last year, have constantly increased, and if the aggregated value of the imports and exports for 1873 be compared with that for 1859, it will be found that the annual commerce of the British Isles has more than doubled within the last fifteen years. Passing from the general commerce of Great Britain to her commercial relations with the United States, it is observed that the annexed official returns state the imports into the United Kingdom from this country for 1873, as having amounted to £71,471,493, and the exports to this country to £36,698,424. In the year 1859 the exports between the two countries were in favor of the United States by nearly £10,000,000. This difference increased in 1861 to so great an amount that the exports from the United States were more than quadruple those from Great Britain; but its diminution was equally rapid in the following year, and in 1865 the balance of trade was in favor of Great Britain by over £3,500,000. In 1866 this again turned in favor of the United States until, as has already been remarked, the exports from the United States to Great Britain are not far from double those from that Kingdom to the United States. The monthly returns of British commerce received at this department point to a still further increase in the imports, but a decrease in the exports of the United Kingdom during the year 1874. From these returns the imports into the British Isles for the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1874, appear to have amounted to £311,232,500, against £307,322,270 for the corresponding period of 1873, and the exports for the same period to £202,859,400, against £216,016,700 in 1873. The number of vessels entering ports of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1873 was 64,494, measuring 21,864,957 tons, and the number cleared 65,581, measuring 22,575,029 tons. Nearly two-thirds of the aggregate tonnage of vessels entered and cleared carried the British flag. A comparison of the number of vessels entering British ports during the year 1873 with the entries of previous years shows a gain, during the five years ending with 1873, of nearly 6,000 vessels, this increase consisting almost entirely of steamers, the gain in the number of sailing vessels being comparatively trifling. The number of American steamers entered during 1873 was eleven, against none in the previous year. The returns of the exports from the port of London to the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1874, show a decrease of $7,481,470 from the exports of 1872-3; indeed, a decided decrease in the exports to the United States is noticed, with very few exceptions, at all the ports of the United Kingdom during the period stated. The cause assigned for this decline by the Consul General at London, is in a large degree the advancing condition of manufactures in this country. From the accompanying statement of the imports and exports of Canada, taken from the report of the Canadian Commissioner of Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it appears that the aggregate exports for that year amounted to $89,789,922, being an increase over the exports of the previous fiscal year of $7,150,250. The value of the goods imported for consumption during the year referred to was $127,514,595, exceeding the value for 1871-2 by $19,805,478. In regard to the commerce of Canada with Great Britain and the United States, the report from which the statement referred to is derived contains the following remarks:

"The collective trade of Canada in imports and exports with the undermentioned countries during the fiscal years 1871-2 and 1872-3, as exhibited in the following statement, establishes a steady maintenance of our commercial relations with the mother country, and largely-increased commerce with the United States. With Great Britain the increase of 19.35 per cent., noted in my last report as representing our trade with that country in 1872 over 1871, has been more than maintained, the increase being 20.5 per cent. in 1873, as compared with 1872. With the United States, however, the per centage of increase in 1872 over 1871, which was only 10.19 per cent., is shown to have risen in 1873 over 1872, to 24.9 per cent."

With reference to the commerce of Canada with the United States, it may be added, as appears from the annexed statement, that, while during the year ending June 30, 1872, the exports to the United States exceeded the merchandise imported from this country for consumption by $600,000, in 1872-3 the reverse was the case by $7,180,000. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared from ports of the Dominion during the year ending June 30, 1873, is stated as 21,597, measuring 6,085,535 tons, against 20,256 vessels, measuring 5,946,704 tons, in 1871-2. The return of ships built in Canada during the fiscal year 1873-4, shows an increase of only two in the number, but of 26,315 tons in the measurement of vessels built in the preceding year. In connection with this subject, attention is invited to some remarks submitted by the Consul at Halifax, upon the registry laws of Canada, re-enacted from the shipping laws of the British Empire, showing that these laws, so far as foreign citizens are concerned, are not more liberal than the laws of the United States. The imports into British India amounted during the year ending March 31, 1874, to 325,900,000 rupees, being an increase of 13,300,000 rupees over those for the corresponding period of 1872-3. The exports of India produce during the same period were valued at 531,144,194 rupees—more than 3,000,000 rupees less than those of 1872-3. A tabular statement, showing the commerce of British possessions for a period of fifteen years, is herewith submitted.

NETHERLANDS.

No later report of the imports and exports of the Netherlands has been received at this department than the statement transmitted to Congress with my last commercial report. Some tables translated from the official navigation returns of the Netherlands for the year 1873 are appended, showing that the total number of vessels entering ports of the Netherlands during that year was 8,762, with an aggregate measurement of 2,968,404 tons. As compared with the entries of 1872, this was a decrease of 360 in number, but an increase of 200,000 tons in the total measurement of entered vessels; and the returns of previous years indicate that from the year 1848 to the year 1873 the number of vessels annually arriving at ports of the Netherlands increased thirty-seven per centum, while the amount of tonnage of such vessels more than trebled.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The total imports from the United States into Sweden and Norway amounted during the year 1873 to $9,888,178, and the total exports from that country to the United States to $3,154,337. The imports from the United States for the first six months of 1874 are reported as amounting approximately to $3,281,969, and the exports to this country during the same period to $332,618. The tonnage of Norwegian vessels is reported as having increased by 55,400 tons during the year 1872, and equal gain was anticipated for the following year. A remarkable increase is noticed in the carrying trade with the United States on Norwegian vessels. This trade rose in value from 322,000 specie dollars in 1865, to 4,393,000 specie dollars in the year 1872.

TURKISH EMPIRE—EGYPT.

The entire exports from the port of Alexandria for the year ending Aug. 31, 1873, amounted to more than $66,700,000—$170,000 more than the value of the exports for 1872. The imports for the same period are stated as over $32,400,000, an amount exceeding the importation of any previous year by more than $2,900,000. The imports from the United States, consisting almost wholly of petroleum, amounted during the period above stated to nearly $370,000, and slightly exceeded those for 1872. The direct exports from Alexandria to this country are insignificant.

MOROCCO.

In my last report on commerce attention was directed to the great increase reported in the export trade of Morocco during the year 1872. The report of the Consul at Tangier, herewith transmitted, shows an even greater gain in the exports of the Empire during the year 1873. Upon reference to that report it will be observed that during the last-named year the value of the exports from Morocco amounted to $7,767,330, which amount, if compared with the exports of 1872, shows an increase of $1,213,185. The report from Tangier further indicates a remarkable development in the export trade of Morocco during the years 1872 and 1873, amounting in the latter year to double the average value of the eight years preceding 1872. The import trade experienced a slight decline, attributed to the unsettled state of affairs which followed the decease of the Sultan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The value of the imports into the Argentine Republic for the year 1873 amounted to $71,065,199, being an increase of $13,756,712 over the previous year. The value of the exports from the Republic for the same year was $45,869,314, a slight gain over those for 1872. The latest returns show that nearly eighty per centum of the commerce of the Argentine Republic is with Europe, and the rest chiefly with North and South America. The returns of the Chilian Bureau of Commercial Statistics for the year 1873 show a continued increase in the commerce of Chili. The total imports for that year amounted to 37,928,427 Chilian dollars, against 34,657,928 Chilian dollars in 1872, and the total exports to 38,810,271 Chilian dollars, against 37,122,460 in 1872. If the trade of Chili for former years be considered, it will be found that the aggregate value of imports and exports increased, during the decade ending with 1853, 60.8 per centum; during that ending with 1873, fifty-three per centum. Moreover, if the entire period of thirty years be considered, the aggregate trade will be found to have increased considerably more than fourfold. The chief feature of Chilian commerce in the year 1873, was the unprecedented amount of coin and bank notes exported. The former amounted to $2,023,052. The total imports into the United States of Colombia amounted during the year 1873 to $24,038,844, and the exports to $10,477,631. The value of the exports to the United States for the same period was estimated at $1,316,498. The entire exportation of native produce from Guayaquil, the chief port of the Republic of Ecuador, is reported as having exceeded in value $5,500,000 during the year 1873, being an increase of $1,600,000 over 1872. The revenue of the Custom-house for the same period was returned as $1,672,657, or a gain of $80,000 over the revenue of the preceding year. Upon reference to the returns of previous years the annual revenue at the Custom-house of this port appears to have more than trebled within the twelve years ending with 1873. Attention is invited to two dispatches from the Minister at Rio de Janeiro relating to recent changes in the Brazilian tariff, and especially to the reduction of duties upon various articles of commerce between the United States and Brazil.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The aggregate value of the imports into the States of Central America for the year 1873 is stated as $10,967,483, and the exports as $16,628,422. Of these amounts, $3,991,930 for the imports, and $710,580 for the exports, represent the commerce with the United States. It appears from the preceding data that while the value of the total export trade of the Central American States for 1875 exceeded that of the total import trade by sixty-five per centum, the exports to the United States for that year are estimated at more than five times the imports. The aggregate trade with the United States for 1873 showed an increase of $931,768 over that of 1872.

CHINA.

A copy is herewith transmitted of a dispatch from the diplomatic representative of this Government at Peking, inclosing a copy of the "Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports" for the year 1873. It appears from these returns that the value of the net imports into China, during the year referred to, amounted to 73,992,903 taels, and the exports to 77,540,919 taels—a decrease in the former of more than 800,000 taels, and in the latter of more than 6,000,000 taels from the previous year, reducing the balance in favor of the exports from 8,890,000 taels to 3,540,000 taels in one year. The imports into China from the United States, which have during late years suffered considerable decline, amounted, in 1873, to 271,168 taels. The fluctuation in these imports within the ten years ending with 1873 is reported as having been very great. Their value for one of the years referred to rose to as high a figure as 1,543,991 taels. The exports to the United States for the same year somewhat exceeded in value 8,400,000 taels. These exports are reported as having fluctuated, within the ten years already specified, between 6,316,130 and 13,379,988 taels. A decrease is announced in the importation of opium at the ports of Tien-tsin and Hankow, and is ascribed chiefly to the increase in the cultivation and manufacture of the native drug in the country beyond these ports. The estimated amount of opium grown in China, is stated as being somewhat greater than that of the imported article, an estimate which makes the value of the opium consumed in the Empire during the year 1873, to have amounted to 25,000,000 taels. A comparison of the opium trade with the tea trade, discloses the fact that the value of the opium imported into China from India, in 1873, is to that of the entire export of tea from the former country during the same period, nearly in the ratio of twelve to thirteen.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the changes which occur in the new edition of the consular regulations respecting the commercial reports of Consuls. It is hoped that the instruction to prepare reports for the year ending June 30, instead of Sept. 30, will enable the Department to furnish later information from the more distant Consulates than has hitherto been practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Tappen, J.

Nos.
23—Peters, &c., vs. Little.
26—Marshuetz vs. Dickinson.
28—Healy vs. Healy.
32—Close vs. Smith.
47—Stockel vs. Fitch.
66—In the matter of Dickinson, &c.
82—Van Cott vs. Waddington.

Nos.
90—Dawson vs. Wall, &c.
124—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Drake.
169—Morey vs. Barger.
170—Higgins vs. Murray.
174—Bank of British North Am. vs. Hubbell.
175—Rhodes vs. Booraem.
178—Hardt et al. vs. Connor &c.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OVERCROWDING THE STEAM-BOATS.

HOW THE LAW IS VIOLATED BY THE VARIOUS LINES—AN ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE IT.

The overcrowding of steam-boats running to and from the resorts in the neighborhood of New-York which are accessible by water has become a matter of notoriety, and any one who takes an excursion in almost any direction on a Saturday afternoon or Sunday can satisfy himself by looking at the license which is to be found in a conspicuous place on the most of the steamers, and by counting the number of passengers on board, that the stories, which have been published from time to time are not exaggerations. The recent complaint made against the proprietors of the Plymouth Rock, and the amount of fine in which they were mulcted, have drawn attention to the matter, and the United States Inspectors have been considering for several days various methods of dealing with the offending vessel owners.

With a view to showing the actual extent of the violation of the law, inquiry has been made as to the actual number which different well-known boats are allowed to carry. The Plymouth Rock is allowed to carry 2,000, and since the infliction of a fine for carrying more, the owners have, it is said, limited the number of tickets in accordance with the license. Other steam-boat men have not taken the same action, as they look upon this case as an isolated one. The clerk of one line said yesterday: "The fining of the Plymouth Rock was instigated by rivalry. She had gone to Boston, and was taking away the public patronage from other steamers, so they put up the job on her." The boats of the Staten Island Ferry are allowed to carry 800 each but no case has yet been reported where a passenger has been refused conveyance on either one of them because of the full complement being on board. This is also true of all other steamers except the Plymouth Rock, she being the only one on which the law has been enforced. In one other case the law has not been violated, but the reason is that the licenses carried by the boats of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company are so worded as to allow them to carry 160 passengers "on an average." They are therefore able to carry, and do carry, as many as 800 passengers at once without violating the law, although they carry only 150 life-preservers each. The Fort Lee and Pleasant Valley carry legally 150 passengers each, and illegally often twice or thrice that number. The General Sedgwick is licensed to carry 800, the Arrowsmith 800 the Long Branch 500, the Monitor 600, the Jesse Hoyt 400, the Seth Low 350, the D. R. Martin 300, and the Wyoming 250, but each one of them on pleasant Sundays is crowded by a far greater number than the inspectors have set down as the limit of safety. The crowds that have until within a year or two traveled on the Coney Island boats during the hot days of Summer, are paralleled this year on the Rockaway boats. The Americus has this Summer a special permit allowing her to carry 1,000 passengers over this route, while the others are not allowed so many, the Neversink being restricted to 950 and the William Cook to 900, but trips have been repeatedly made by each one of these boats during the Summer with over 1,500 on board.

According to the law the master of each boat is required to keep a list of his passengers by name when the length of the trip exceeds one hundred miles, and when the trip is less than that distance he is compelled to keep an account of the number carried. The penalty for failing to keep such list, either through negligence or design, is a fine of $100. This list is to be open to the inspectors and officers of Customs at all times. The law says further that "it shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than stated in the certificate of inspection; and for every violation of this provision the master or owner shall be liable, to any person suing for the same, to forfeit the amount of passage money and ten dollars for each passenger beyond the number allowed."

For some reason Supervising Inspector Addison Low has no official knowledge of the overcrowding of the boats, as no reports have been made to him by his subordinates, and the law has been thus far practically a dead letter. It is probable, however, that the public attention which has been directed to the subject, and the comments that have been made on the existing state of affairs, notably in the verdict of a coroner's jury which sat on the body of August Krumroy, who fell overboard from a Rockaway steamer last week and was drowned, will force some action, and the demand of the public for safety will not be what a steam-boat clerk said yesterday that it was—"Only newspaper talk that don't amount to nothing."

THE SICK CHILDREN'S RELIEF WORK.

The records of the Sick Relief Bureau of the Children's Aid Society show that a larger number of applications for medical attendance and food were received last week than during any corresponding period within the past five years. A noticeable feature of the relief work this Summer is the extraordinary number of respectable poor who apply for aid—that is, not the professional, perennial beggars, who are always on hand with doleful tales and copious tears whenever a charitable door is opened, and who never make an honest effort to earn a loaf of bread—but the families of artisans, mechanics, clerks, and even day laborers, who have always had a competent income, who never before knew what poverty really meant, and accept charity as the only alternative to starvation. One family, consisting of a widow and five children, relieved last week, drove in their own carriage four years ago, but are now living in a miserable place on the east side of the City, with no other income than a pittance earned by one of the girls in an envelope factory. The lady—for such her appearance and conversation at once proclaim her to be—said it was a wonder her children were not all dead, the atmosphere of her room was so bad, it being surrounded by stables; but she was unable to rent a better place. Investigation corroborated her sad story. One of her children was sick and suffering for want of proper food, and the necessary relief was at once afforded. One of the saddest cases reported to the bureau this Summer is the following: A woman called upon the Superintendent and said she was completely exhausted from heat, fatigue, and want of food, having walked all the way from Harlem. She was in great distress, and as a last resource had come to ask assistance from the Sick Children's Fund. One year ago the family—herself, husband, and four children—were in comfortable circumstances. The husband owned a horse and truck, had a good business, a well-furnished house, and no anticipation of coming trouble. But sickness entered the happy home. First the father was attacked by pneumonia, and then one after another of the children were laid low by diphtheria. There was no income; the rent was falling in arrears; bills for medical attendance and medicine had to be paid, and so the horse and truck were sold, and, as the husband could not get employment after his recovery, every spare article of furniture, clothing, and bedding was pawned in order to keep the family from starving. Finally they were reduced to such an extremity that the poor wife was obliged to pawn her wedding ring, getting for it only sixty-five cents. It was very hard to be obliged to part with the symbol which every true wife so dearly prizes, but the measure of this poor woman's suffering did not end there. She had stowed away a bundle of tiny clothes, awaiting the coming of a visitor to this afflicted family, and this, too, she was obliged to part with, sending her little boy two miles to a pawnshop where he got a dollar for them. To crown all, the family were served with a notice to quit their home on Saturday, and they expected to be turned into the street. This sad story was found to be perfectly true, and the neighbors gave the poor people an excellent character. Rooms were rented for them, a supply of provisions was sent, and a physician notified to attend them. One often hears such a remark as this: "I would like to engage in charitable work or relieve some poor family, if I only knew where to find them." The above are worthy cases, and there are many more similar ones in all parts of the City, and those who are disposed to help them are invited to communicate with the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, or Mr. George Calder, Superintendent of the Sick Relief Work, at No. 325 Rivington street.

A DESPERADO IN CUSTODY.

Thomas Flood, one of the gang of highwaymen who, on the night of Sunday, the 15th inst., robbed and attempted to murder Peter Smith, of No. 56 East 79th street, in a lager beer saloon between 58th and 59th streets, on Seventh avenue, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, for examination. The ruffians met Smith, who was somewhat intoxicated, in 59th street, and attempted to rob him of his gold watch and chain. He fled for safety to the saloon named, but was pursued by the gang, where they took his watch and chain, and attempted to rob him of a valuable diamond stud. Smith drew his revolver and endeavored to protect himself, but he was soon overpowered, and Flood, the prisoner, wrested the weapon from his hand. Mr. George Hunt and wife, of No. 154 Grand street, who were in the saloon, came to Smith's assistance, when Flood fired four shots at Mrs. Hunt. She escaped unhurt, but Ferdinandus Janssens, of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, who was passing on the opposite side of the street, was struck in the head and so severely wounded that he was yesterday for the first time able to leave St. Luke's Hospital to appear against Flood. After firing the shots Flood seized a number of heavy beer glasses and hurled them at several persons in the saloon. One of the tumblers struck Mr. Smith on the head, knocking him senseless. Flood was arrested by Officer McDermott, of the Eighteenth Precinct, after a determined resistance on the part of the desperado. He appeared in court yesterday with a bandage around his head. His confederates escaped. Justice Kilbreth held him for trial in default of $4,000 bail. He affected to be ignorant of the whole affair. Flood said he was twenty-three years of age, a native of Ireland, and a teamster by occupation. He admitted that eight months ago he completed a term of three years in State Prison for grand larceny.

NEW-YORK MILITARY IN CAMP.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TO GO TO OAKLAND BEACH, R. I.—THE ROUTINE OF DUTIES.

The Seventy-first Regiment, First Division, National Guard, commanded by Col. Richard Vose, will embark to-day on the steamer Stonington, of the Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company, for Providence, from which city it will proceed to Oakland Beach, R. I., for a week's encampment. During July the Oakland Beach Association, a corporation possessing a colossal picnic ground at Oakland Beach, extended an invitation to Col. Vose to encamp with his command upon their territory for one week during August. Col. Vose was favorably impressed with the proposition, and at once called a meeting of the Board of Officers to consider the project. A full attendance of the line officers was secured, as at that time the regiment had only one field and one staff officer, and it was unanimously voted to accept the invitation. Committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the trip. The only expense entailed upon the regiment will be a tax of $6 per capita, to defray the cost of transportation from this City to Providence and return, as the Oakland Beach Association have offered to provide one of their own steam-boats for transporting the troops from Providence to their grounds, besides furnishing rations for the men during their visit. The steamer will leave Pier No. 33, North River, at 5 P. M., arriving at Providence about 6 o'clock the following morning, and by 10 A. M. the regiment will arrive at its destination. On its march through Providence, the regiment will be escorted by the United Train of Artillery of that city to the steamer Josephine, which will convey them to the camp-grounds. The regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and blankets rolled; shakos, instead of the bear-skin hats. Their overcoats will be transported in bulk. The routine of duties while in camp will be as follows: Reveille and morning gun at sunrise; breakfast at 5:50 A. M.; fatigue call at 6:30 o'clock; guard mounting at 7:30 o'clock; surgeon's call fifteen minutes earlier; company drill simultaneously with guard mounting; recall at 8:30 o'clock. Assembly will be sounded at 8:50 o'clock for battalion drill, and the Adjutant's call will be sounded ten minutes afterward. Dinner will be served at 11 A. M. This hour is chosen in order to permit the servants to clear away for the dinner of the guests of the hotel at 1 P. M. At noon the tents will be inspected, after which a short time of each day will be devoted to rifle practice. An excellent range has been constructed on the grounds, with firing points from 100 to 500 yards distance. Quartermaster Guibert has made a requisition upon the Ordnance Department for 12,000 rounds of ammunition for use during the encampment. After the firing is over the men will be allowed to amuse themselves at will until 4:15 o'clock, when they will assemble for evening parade. The ceremony of guard mounting will be performed at 6 P. M., which will be followed by retreat, and supper at 6:15 o'clock. At sunset the evening gun will be fired, and the drummers will beat a tattoo at 10:30 o'clock, and taps at 11 o'clock, when every man will be compelled to be in his quarters, and all lights in the camp must be put out. On Thursday or Friday his Excellency Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, will visit the camp, and a special parade and review will be given in his honor. On Saturday, the 30th inst., the command will return to this City. Since the encampment was decided upon an election for Lieutenant Colonel and Major has been held, and Mr. William H. Chaddock, late an officer in the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, and Capt. E. A. McAlpine, of Company E, in the same regiment, were chosen to those offices respectively. Fully 450 men have determined to make the trip, and with a full field the regiment will doubtless present a handsome appearance.

THE SWIMMING FUROR.

THE INTERNATIONAL DELAWARE MATCH—DETAILS OF THE CONDITIONS—SHARP CONTEST NEAR NEW-YORK.

The international swimming match between Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., and J. B. Johnson, the English champion, is to take place on the Delaware on Tuesday. All arrangements were completed, and the balance of the stakes ($2,000) was deposited yesterday. The men are to swim a distance of thirteen miles. Two boats, containing the judges, are to accompany the contestants over the course. The same rules that governed the last contest will govern this one. Both men have been in training at Gloucester, Penn., for the past three weeks, and their practice has been watched by thousands of eager spectators. Coyle's attendants remain with him night and day, and he does not partake of any liquid or food except from the hands of his trainer. He claims he was drugged in the last contest, and is afraid that betting men who have large sums invested may try to drug him again in order to prevent his winning. Great interest is manifested in the contest, and large sums have already been wagered on the result. At Chester and Gloucester Coyle is the favorite, while sporting men of Philadelphia, especially the natives of Albion, back Johnson heavily at 2 to 1. In this City the betting is even, but the majority seem to think that Johnson will win, he having better staying qualities than his opponent, which was proved at the recent race between them on the Delaware.

A TWO-MILE MATCH IN THE BAY.

A swimming contest took place at Fort Hamilton on Saturday between James W. Miller and Robert McKenzie for a gold medal and $200. The distance was one mile out from the shore and return. The day was all that could be expected for a contest of this kind, and the water was smooth and in good condition for a swimming match. Although there had been no publicity given to the affair, a large number of persons assembled to witness the contest. A small row-boat was anchored one mile from the shore, while another was fastened to the beach in a direct line with the one out in the bay. After the preliminaries were arranged the contestants prepared themselves for the contest. Charles A. Sedley was selected judge for Miller and W. Tomlinson for McKenzie. Mr. Arthur Chase, of Brooklyn Heights, was selected referee. These gentlemen accompanied the contestants over the course in a row-boat. At 1 P. M. the men were ready, and on receiving the signal they jumped into the water and were soon "down among the fishes." They swam under the water for a few seconds, and McKenzie was first to appear above the surface, striking out for the stake-boat. Miller came above the water a second later than McKenzie, and was about ten feet ahead. Both men were strong swimmers, and they glided through the water with great ease and celerity. McKenzie soon drew level with Miller, and making an effort, passed him. He kept the lead to the stake-boat, which he reached in seventeen minutes and thirty seconds. Miller turned five seconds later. The race back was very exciting. Miller began to forge through the water at a tremendous pace, and inch by inch gained on McKenzie. The latter worked hard to keep the lead, sometimes floating on his back and swimming under the water. Miller gained gradually on his opponent, and when they were only 100 yards from the winning point Miller closed the gap and came up with McKenzie. An exciting struggle ensued for a few minutes, when Miller took the lead, kept in front, and won the race by twenty yards amid loud cheering. Time, 30m. 41½s. Both men were completely exhausted at the finish.

THE "ATHLETIC" SWIMMERS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The semi-monthly swimming contest for the champion medal of the New-York Athletic Club took place on Saturday afternoon on the Harlem River. Out of ten entries only three competed, viz.: J. O. Fraser, F. J. Hynes, and E. W. Merritt. The distance was 880 yards. The course was from the Harlem Bridge to a club-boat anchored below the New-Haven Railroad dock. At 4 P. M. the three athletes arrived in a neat swimming costume, and sprang into the water. Fraser came to the top first, then Merritt and Hynes. Fraser took the lead, which he kept for 200 yards, when Hynes passed him. Merritt then put on a "spurt," passed Fraser, and shortly after came up with Hynes. Approaching the finish Hynes also "spurted" and tried to regain the lead, but Merritt struck out, swam right away from Hynes, and won the race amid great cheering and excitement.

The following is the time: Merritt, 9:45¼; Hynes, 9:46¾; Fraser, 9:50.

FATAL ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

Late Saturday night Officer Nathan Lundy, of the Weehawken (N. J.) Police, undertook to shoot a dog which he saw running at large, belonging to a Union Hill brewer, Otto Breuck. Breuck and a friend named Philip Koch, with some others, happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, and they attacked the officer. The officer drew his club in self-defense, and dealt Koch a terrific blow over the head. He fell unconscious to the ground, and was removed to his home on Hudson avenue. Dr. De Groff, who was called to his aid, pronounced it as his opinion that the skull had been fractured, and that the wound would probably produce fatal results. Mr. Breuck immediately went before Justice Kephardt and made a charge against Lundy. Before the warrant had been served, however, the officer surrendered himself, and Justice Kephardt released him in $3,000 bail. The injured man did not recover consciousness during the day, and yesterday morning he was thought to be dying. County Physician Stout and Coroner Jacob Reinhardt repaired at once to his bedside, and ordered the rearrest of the Police officer. He was lodged in jail to await the result of Koch's injuries.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

HANOVER, Penn., Aug. 22.—Philip Peiffer, the painter who fell from the bell-tower here, yesterday, died at an early hour this morning. He was aged about fifty years and leaves a family.

SIGHTS ABOUT PARIS.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY SEEN.

MONTFAUCON AND HORSE-SLAUGHTERING—THE HORSE SALE-YARDS OF THE BOULEVARD D'ENFER—THE OLD BOOK STANDS—THE MARCHANDS DE CHARBON—FURIOUS DRIVING—PETTY ANNOYANCES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, France, Thursday, July 29, 1875.

Montfauçon, near this city, is a place seldom visited by the tourists, and yet it is one of the most interesting, in a certain way, of any in France. Here is the greatest horse-slaughtering establishment in Europe. At Montfauçon they put a dead horse through such a process as makes every part of it valuable. A few days since I paid this noted place a visit, and, with the assistance of a courteous foreman, learned considerable of the inner workings of the establishment. The company running the concern have agents in every village, town, and city, whose business it is to buy up all the old horses turned out as no longer fit to work. These are shipped or driven to Montfauçon, and then the process commences. When the animal has been killed it is cut up, and the choice portions of the flesh are eaten by the work-people of the establishment, and by those who haunt the neighborhood, many of whom are said to be Communists of a very desperate character. The rest of the carcass is sold for the feeding of dogs, cats, pigs, and poultry, a portion being also devoted to purposes of manure. The flesh thus disposed of weighs on an average about 350 pounds, and sells for from $7 50 to $10. The skin brings from the tanner about $2 50. The hoofs are disposed of to a manufacturer of sal ammoniac or similar preparations, or of Prussian blue, or to a comb or toy maker. The old shoes and nails are worth six cents. The hair of the mane and tail sells for three cents. The tendons are disposed of, either fresh or dried, to glue makers. The bones are bought by the turners, cutlers, fan-makers, and the makers of ivory black and sal ammoniac. Of bones the average weight is ninety pounds, and the amount realized about sixty cents. The intestines are worth five cents. The blood is most serviceable. The chief purchasers are the sugar refiners, who use it in manufacturing sugar. The blood is also bought up by the fatteners of poultry, pigeons, and turkeys; then again it is sold for manure. When required for manure it is dried, twenty pounds of dried blood, which is the average, being worth forty-five cents. The fat is in demand for making soap, and, when very fine, for "bear's grease;" also for the grease applied to harness and to shoe leather. This fat when consumed in lamps gives out more heat than oil, and is therefore preferred by the makers of glass toys, and by enamellers and polishers. One horse has been known to yield sixty pounds of fat, but this was an extreme case. The fat of a horse in fair condition is twelve pounds, but so many lean and sorry jades are taken in that eight pounds may be taken as the average, and at a value of ten cents per pound. Nor does the list end here. Sometimes there is considerable putrid flesh about a dead animal, and how to utilize this matter bothered the French scientists for some time. Finally the problem was solved, and now the putrid flesh is made to teem with life, and to produce food for other living creatures. A pile of pieces of flesh, several inches in height, layer upon layer, is arranged, after which it is covered over lightly with hay or straw. In a few hours thousands upon thousands of flies deposit their eggs in this attractive matter, and thus maggots are bred. These are fed to pheasants, and in a smaller degree to domestic fowls. They are also used to fatten sardines. These maggots give, or are supposed to give, a game flavor to poultry, and a very high flavor to pheasants. Since I heard the foreman's story I have made numerous inquiries to learn if it was a true one. Thus far I have met with few who believe it, and yet I do not see why Monsieur the foreman should have lied about "a little thing like that." The maggots thus produced, so I was further informed, are worth thirty-six cents. "What is the average amount realized on a dead horse?" was my next question. "From sixty to eighty francs," was his immediate answer.

FOUR-BUTTON KIDS.

Then, after a pause, he informed me of another way they had of making the French horse available. During the early Autumn months the rats appear about the premises in tremendous numbers. They would soon overrun the establishment but for a plan long since adopted, and which not only rids the company of the pests, but returns an income as well. When Montfauçon swarms with rats the carcass of a horse is placed in a room into which the rodents gain access through openings in the floor contrived for the purpose. At night the rats, lured by their keenness of scent, enter the room through these artificial rat-holes by thousands. While they are in the midst of their feast those openings are closed, and they are prisoners. Then the slaughter commences. As high as 18,000 have been killed in five weeks in one room. The dead rats are skinned, and the skins are sold to Paris furriers for from one to four francs each. They are then made up into "four-button kids" and shipped to the United States. "There is among a good many Parisians an idea," said he, "that we sell the tongues, kidneys, and hearts of horses to the butchers. This is not true." He then went on to show the absurdity of such a story, besides arguing at some length that the substitution of the equine for the bovine heart is not attempted, even if it were possible, which he denied. I incline to the opinion, however, that the Parisians are right and the foreman wrong in his conclusions. Indeed, I am assured on good authority that the horse's tongue is used as a substitute for the dried deer's, a somewhat savory dish, eaten at breakfast time by the blue-bloods of the St. Germain quarter. And as for the "beefsteaks" furnished at my restaurant—well, although I used to order one occasionally, I never did think it was a beefsteak.

HORSE SALES IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

The horse sales at the yards in the Boulevard D'Enfer, near the gardens of the Luxembourg, are a semi-weekly attraction. These sales occur every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, and the transactions in horseflesh are not only numerous but profitable. For the most part the animals are full-blooded Normans, many of which weigh not less than 2,200 pounds. Some of the smaller kinds have a trace of Norman blood in their veins, but so far removed by cross-breeding as to be hardly distinguishable. Donkeys and goats also form an important part of the stock to be disposed of. The better class of horses are owned by men who disdain to wear the blue blouses so endeared to the French middle and lower classes. They wear the latest fashions, patent leather boots, carry a cane, and do not deign to associate with the stable boys, save when the purchaser will deal with none but the chief. The yards are without stabling. There are hitching-posts innumerable, and a large fountain at which to water the beasts, but no place for hay or corn. The yard is paved, like the streets of Paris, with stones six to eight inches in diameter. For the most part the prices asked for choice stock seem remarkably low. I priced two fine gray stallions, pure Normans, each weighing not less than 2,200 pounds. The price demanded for the pair was 1,800 francs. The same dealer showed me a splendid iron-gray mare, aged five years, and weighing not less than 1,800 pounds, for which he asked 1,400 francs. Some of the animals were poor in flesh and well advanced in years. These were generally disposed of to rag-pickers or to the agents of the slaughtering establishment at Montfauçon. Dealers at this yard are always ready for a trade. When they find customers scarce they look over each others' stock and then "swap" horses for a change. On each transaction, whether of sale or trade, the Government exacts and receives a tax of one franc. The revenue thus derived reaches a very considerable sum. It is no uncommon occurrence to see half a dozen or more artists in attendance at these exhibitions making sketches from nature of the "noble animal." This work is attended with some difficulty, as the stable-boys, who seem to have little regard for art, take apparent delight in causing the artists as much trouble as possible.

OLD BOOKS.

The sale of old books is another branch of trade well followed in this community. The old book quarter is along the river embankment, on both sides of the stream; but these shops are to be found in all parts of the city. One dealer who buys and sells nothing but second-hand books estimates his stock on hand at 35,000 volumes. Some of these tomes are entirely worthless. In one of the shops I noticed an old copy of the Revised Laws of Illinois, of 1833. Illinois, now the third State in the Union, was then only in her swaddling clothes. The book was printed by Grenier & Sherman, at Vandalia, then the State capital. I could not help wondering how that book came into the possession of the dealer. When questioned on the subject, however, he said he had no recollection of how he got hold of it; he only knew that if I wished the book he would be very glad to take twenty-five centimes, or five cents, for it. I declined the offer; but instead I secured for ten cents a well-preserved edition of *Pliny's Letters*, in two volumes, published in London in 1748. These book-stands are well-patronized, at least by readers. The proprietor is content with a few sous' profit per day. Those on the embankments pay no rent save in the way of a small tax to the city; the salesmen are for the most part old men unable to follow a more laborious pursuit. The class of books and pamphlets found at these places will, as a general thing, compare favorably with those on the shelves of more pretentious establishments.

LES MARCHANDS DE CHARBON.

The dealers in fuel are a people peculiar to this city. The room occupied for store purposes is often no larger than a good-sized closet. The stock in trade consists of a quarter of a cord or so of stove wood, cut up into small pieces, a bushel or two of charcoal, and a few packages of kindling wood. The seeming scarcity of fuel is not without a purpose. It indicates that economy for which these people are noted. In all Paris households there are from two to four sizes of cooking stoves or furnaces. Only the fire necessary to produce a certain result is created. As, for instance, should Madame desire a cup of tea, the servant prepares it at the smaller furnace, a handful of charcoal being sufficient. These *marchands de charbon* are never idle. When business is dull they are engaged, perhaps, in mending old boots, or in picking over the ends of cigars or in some other occupation of profit. Early in the evening they close up shop and seek their favorite café just as their more aristocratic neighbors do.

THE HACK-DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS.

Reckless drivin is a characteristic of French Jehus. Here a pedestrian has no show whatever when attempting to cross some of the crowded boulevards. A policeman never comes to the assistance of man or woman at these crossings, except perhaps to scold when some unfortunate person is near being run over. The driver of a public or private conveyance has all the rights of way; the pedestrian none. It is his own fault should he be run over, and no matter if he is injured or not he can be arrested and fined heavily for getting in the way. Some of the hackmen seem to take savage delight in frightening both men and women by the closeness of their efforts. I do not understand why it is that Frenchmen, who complain of the annoyance the same as foreigners, should put up with it. It is one of those Government measures which the populace are opposed to, but never deem of sufficient importance to repeal. The only persons who are not bullied by the hackmen are the street sprinklers. These latter servers of the public have the best right to the way. Theirs is not a water cart, as with us at home, but a clumsy iron pipe on wheels, with a bit of rubber hose and a brass nozzle at the end farthest from the hydrant. The laborer plays with this affair as an American plays with his garden hose, and when he has sprinkled the street or boulevard the distance the water will reach, he takes up his machine, moves on to another plug and makes another attachment, and so on until his work is done.

DESAGREMENTS.

The giving of *pour boire* is an imposition forced upon one by the customs of the country. Every one who serves you in the slightest particular expects a gratuity. You bargain with a hackman for a drive; at the end of the journey he expects and demands an additional number of sous with which to drink your health. Sometimes there are people who have the courage to refuse these beggars. In your restaurant, at your cafe, at the barber-shop anywhere—I might almost say everywhere—the person who waits upon you expects a gift. It is a custom grown up with the country, one, however by no means equitable. For instance, the waiter, or rather the employe, who serves a Frenchman is satisfied with one sou, but the same fellow would growl considerably if, when he waited upon an American or an Englishman, he should not receive at least two sous. Most Americans will be surprised to know that lager-beer is an expensive luxury in this country. Strasburg and Vienna beer, which are the two best, are on draught at most of the boulevard cafés. The price per glass, and a very small one at that, is forty centimes, which, including a *pour boire* of ten centimes to the *garçon*, is equal to ten cents in silver. Anywhere in the States better beer can brought for five cents. In some of the cheaper cafés home-brewed beer is sold at twenty-five centimes a glass; but the stuff is a vile decoction, which only the poorer classes will indulge in. One is struck with the number of houses being repaired or painted. At these places one always observes an individual who is for the time being, in his own opinion, one of the magnates of France. At either side of the building is laid a lath or other bit of timber, which serves as a barrier. Then a man, generally a gray-whiskered fellow, is stationed on duty to warn the passer-by. He flourishes a stick, and woe to the thoughtless pedestrian who neglects to recognize this mighty personage. His language is by no means choice, and as he has the law on his side he is often very abusive. He is proud of his position, and his orders, which are to keep the people away from the building, he obeys with blind obedience, even where there is no necessity for doing so.

TRICKS OF THE COBBLER'S TRADE.

There is a very considerable trade here in old boots and shoes. Indeed, I am informed that cast-off shoes and top-boots are not to be had in sufficient quantity for the "translators" and second-hand dealers. Of all wares for poor people the clothing for the feet is most easily prepared to cheat the eyes of the inexperienced. It is an easy matter to fill up the worn-out crevices or to blacken the defects. Even when the boots or shoes are so worn out that no one will put a pair of them on his feet they are still useful. The insoles are ripped out, the soles, or what is left of them, are shaped into insoles for children's shoes, and these are sold in bundles of two dozen or so at a time. The word "translation" is a slang expression which speaks for itself. It is to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots, and, by repairing them, make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear, except that they are slightly soiled. There are in the trade numerous other slang expressions which may properly be called sub-trade marks. There are, for instance, "horses' heads." Now, a horse's head is the foot of a boot with sole and heel and part of a front, the back and the remainder having been used for refooting. Then there are "stand-bottoms" and "lick-ups." A "stand-bottom" is where the boot appears to be only soiled, and a "lick-up" is a boot or shoe relasted to take the wrinkles out, the edges of the soles having been rasped and squared, and then blacked up to hide blemishes, and the bottom covered with a "smother." There is another article, called a "flyer," that is a shoe soled without having been welted. "Stand-bottoms" are gotten up in a very villainous way. "You have"—said the workman with whom I was conversing—"you have seen a broken upper leather. Well, we place a piece of leather underneath the broken part, on which we set a few stitches through and through. When dry we take what is called a 'soft heel-ball' and 'smother' it over, so that it would sometimes almost deceive a tanner, it appears so like the upper leather." With regard to the bottoms, the worn part of the soles is opened from the edge, a piece of leather is made to fit exactly into the hole or worn part. It is then nailed and filed until level, paste is applied; a "smother" put on the part, and thus the dust of the road imitated. This "smother" plays a very important part in the "translation" of old stogies. The "smother" is obtained from the dust of the room. It is placed in a stocking, tied at both ends, and then shaken through, just as a lady applies a powder-puff. The profit of this business is very good. The proprietor of the place makes a good profit after paying his journeymen fair wages. Very singularly, the master "translator" compels all his workmen to lodge in the shop. Unless the shoemaker consents to lodge there he will not be employed. The "boss" charges him a good price for his bed; but a man can sleep elsewhere, provided he pays his lodging to the master all the same. These lodging-places are said to be very disgusting—sometimes in such a filthy and revolting state as to demand the attention of the Police. The room is never cleaned out, the furniture never repaired, the linen on the beds seldom changed. "In many houses," said my informant, "there is a system of subletting among the journeymen. In one room lodged a man and his wife, (a laundress lodged there,) four children, and two single young men. The wife actually gave birth to a child in this room, while the men kept at their work. The rats scamper over the beds, which he huddled together in the night-time."

ICELAND.

WOES OF A MUCH-TRIED COUNTRY.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CALAMITY—WHAT A VOLCANIC ERUPTION MEANS—A FEARFUL PROSPECT—CERTAIN RESULTS WHICH THE PEOPLE MUST SUFFER.

From the London Times.

Iceland is suffering sore distress, and seems to have worse before it; and if ever help is to come from England now is the time. Since the eruption of the Skaptar Jökuli in 1873, which covered with lava and ashes a region larger than most English counties, and killed or doomed to starvation a fifth of the population, the island has known no calamity so terrible as that which fell upon it on Easter Monday, March 29, 1875. Let it be remembered, to begin with, what a volcanic eruption in Iceland means. Iceland is a desert, fringed along the more level parts of the sea-board, by a belt of pasture land. Nor is this desert simply a Scotch or Irish moor, nor yet a deer forest; it is a district doomed to sterility—not, indeed, by Game laws, but by laws even more inexorable; frost and fire have made it their own. The great ice plateau of the Vatna Jökull has for its northern neighbor the Odáharbaun, stretching over hundreds of miles, the hugest lava-field of Iceland, barren and waterless. And, what is claimed neither by ice nor by volcano, is what one of them has left—an undulating waste of volcanic sand and pebbles, or else a tract of bare earth strewed with loose blocks of stone, over which even an Icelandic pony—and the highest price is, or was lately, fetched by such as have the gait ascribed in the Homeric poems to cows—could scarcely pick its way. Dwarf birch and willow, and a fern or two, may be found on the lava fields, but not a sign of life—save, indeed, Odin's companion, the raven—breaks the dominion of silence over the twice-scorched waste around them. "And what are the Icelanders?" people who hear what their country is like will ask. Those who have the best right to speak say they are cheerful, good-humored, industrious, brave people; and, if any men have a right to ask for aid from us in the battle they are fighting, not with want, but with death, the Icelanders have a moral right to ask it. For ten centuries the men of Iceland have had to face enemies more terrible than any with whom their conflict has been forbidden by the distance of the Northern Sea; they have maintained a ceaseless struggle against forces which have continually taught them at once to bow before the might, and to recognize the compensating beneficence of Providence. The storms of Winter or Spring, the desolating earthquakes, forbade them to find their task in tilling the ground. Their wealth, especially in the broad river valleys of the north-eastern coast, has been, since the time of the first colonists, who raised corn and crops that will not ripen now—in sheep and cattle, and to some extent in horses. Hay-producing fields and pasture-yielding mountains and valleys are here the ultimate conditions of human life. Every baer, or farm-house, has attached to it an inclosure of grass land, its "tun," or town, generally covered with hillocks a foot or a foot and a half high. If the hay crop fails, if the cattle cannot be kept alive, this means for the Icelanders famine and disease.

The details of the disaster which befell in March will now be more easily understood. Volcanic activity had, since 1867, been showing itself in various places in and about the ice region of the Vatna Jökull, but without doing much mischief. Last Spring this volcanic activity concentrated itself in a particular district—that of the so-called wilds of Myvatn. Sporadic eruptions, accompanied by great earthquakes and dust haze in the sky, broke out in many places, and at night the whole country side stood in a blaze of smoke and fire. Two points, at a considerable distance from each other, have been the capital furnaces of the eruption in Myvatn; one is near the mountain called Kollottajall, "the bald hill," the other, south of this, in Dyngjufjöll, a group rising on the spurs of the great lava waste of the Odáharbaun, fringing the northern spurs of the frozen tableland. On Easter Monday, March 29, this southern crater of Dyngjufjöll burst into an eruption of appalling violence. It is close on eighteen centuries since the boy, who had just seen it, described, in letters to the great historian of his age, that awful catastrophe which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and never, perhaps, since then has a like disaster been surrounded by terrors which hearsay leaves so palpable. On Easter Monday, March 29 last, early in the morning, loud rumbling noises were heard to the westward. The air was heavy and jet-black toward the north and north-east. About 9 o'clock gray scoriaceous sand began to fall from the sky, a dark column moved on nearer and nearer, the darkness grew deeper, and with it the hail of scoriæ thickened. About 11 A. M. candles had to be lighted in the houses; by noon the blackness was so dense that out of doors a man could not distinguish the fingers of his hand at a few inches from the eye. This utter darkness lasted from about noon to 1 P. M. During this time windows seemed to one within the house like mirrors, reflecting any object on which the light fell as if they had been coated on the outside with quicksilver. Meanwhile, ashes and sand were falling thick and fast. The air was so charged with electricity that if an iron spike were laid out at the door it seemed a blaze, and the thunderclaps chased each other in rapid echoes across the sky. When the darkness wore off, about 4 P. M., the shower of ashes abated. Then it was seen that the layer of ashes and scoriæ that covered the earth was from one and one-half to eight inches deep—coarsest where thickest, in many places showing pumice boulders twice as big as a man's fist.

The last mail from Iceland brings the tidings that the more northernly, also, of the two craters was lately pouring molten lava over what were once Summer pastures. But it is from the district desolated by the more southerly eruption of March that the saddest accounts reach us. This district includes the two most fertile valleys in Iceland. Jokuldal and Fljó sdalshérad, as well as six thriving communes, covering an area, with the adjacent pastures, of about 3,000 square miles. A few hours of day turned into night were enough to cover this whole tract with a thick crust of pumice-stone and ashes which chokes all verdure; fields and fells are alike barren, and for a while, perhaps, are doomed to barrenness. The first effort was to clear the manured grass-fields, if only one cow for every farm could be supported on the grass of the clearing; but westerly storms have, in some cases as often as three times, covered the clearage over again with volcanic deposit, and this labor of reclamation is now too narrow and too late. As to the unmanured grass-fields, the bog lands, they too have suffered; the thaw-waters from the snow-fields have overlaid them with scoriæ and ashes, so that for years there can be no hope of a hay harvest. For years the choicest pastures, too, in Iceland—the small valleys, river-courses, dells, and deans—will be ash-heaps without a blade of grass for sheep to nibble at.

The immediate result will be this—pasture and grass failing, the greater part of the sheep and cattle will have to be killed for food. Cows and ewes in strange pastures will not yield much milk in Iceland, and next Winter the supply of milk in each household will probably barely suffice for the tender children. Meanwhile, the people will be living chiefly on salt meat. Scorbutic disease has been their scourge in past seasons of famine, and that is one of the things they most dread for next Winter, as they will lack the usual store of anti-scorbutic nourishment—butter, sour curds, and whey. The health of the people next Winter depends chiefly on saving the cows. This is the special object of the appeal to England which is represented by the Mansion-house Committee. We are asked to subscribe only enough to warrant those interested in the matter in chartering a vessel and sending it out to Iceland laden with grain suitable for fodder and food. We, who have just sent two ships fraught with costly appliances and with more precious lives on a quest of which the benefit to humanity, however brilliant, is as yet prospective and conjectural, will not grudge a shipload of grain to men who, as we now know, may soon be starving in the North Sea at two days' voyage from our shores. "He gives twice who gives quickly." We are in August, and Winter will soon be on Iceland. Coincident calamities will render the year 1875 memorable for flood and fire; but if the spirit of this country is not strangely altered, we may trust that the year 1875 will be remembered also for another and a happier cause—for a new proof that the humanity of England, like her justice, can look to the East and to the West, to the south, and to the north, and can recognize, not merely the responsibility of riches, but the opportunity of charity, wherever, in the midst of desolation which no human foresight could have averted, and which the unaided sufferers cannot remedy, there goes up the voice of men ready to perish. Denmark and Norway are helping Iceland. Iceland is helping herself, and let England, without delay, help too.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF SERBIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on Aug. 7: Prince Milan, as you are aware, has come to Vienna to settle other than political affairs. Last Thursday evening his betrothal took place with Miss Natalie De Keczko, the daughter of a deceased Russian Colonel. Her mother, who is also dead, was a Princess Stourdza, and her guardian is Prince Murusi. From a political point of view the choice is a happy one, on account of the bride's relationship with influential Roumanian and Russian families. She is related also to Prince Gortschakow, and has a dowry of 6,000,000 roubles. These facts will console those Serbians whose ambition sought a match for Prince Milan in some reigning German house. There were present at the betrothal the mother of Prince Milan, Princess Julia Obrenovich, the widow of the murdered Prince Michael; her brother, Count Paul Hunyady, Prince Murusi, with his wife and son; the former Serbian Minister, President M. Marinovich, the diplomatic agent of the Prince of Serbia in Vienna, M. Zukich, several members of the Austrian aristocracy, and the suite of the Prince. The news of the betrothal of Prince Milan was at once telegraphed to Belgrade. The act took place in the apartments of the Prince in the Hotel Golden Lamb. At the banquet which followed M. Marinovich proposed "The Health of the Prince and the future Princess of Serbia," to which the Prince responded by a toast, "To the welfare of the Serbian Nation," in which he renewed his oath to dedicate his life to its cause. On Friday, in one of the Greek churches of this city, the ecclesiastical benediction of the newly-betrothed pair took place. The wedding is to be in Belgrade, and is fixed for October in the present year. The bride will travel by steam-boat, and drive direct from the vessel to the cathedral, where the marriage ceremony is to be performed.

THE HERMANN MONUMENT.

HOW A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING WAS SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT.

The inauguration of the Hermann monument at Lippe Detmold having been already announced by telegraph, the following details of the inception and progress of the work, from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, will no doubt be read with interest:

Even at the risk of telling many of your readers what they know already, I have here given some account of the man and of the deed, says the correspondent, the record of which will be handed down to countless generations in the gigantic monument designed by Ernest Von Bandel, and now completed after thirty-seven years of up-hill labor in more than one sense. The huge mass crowns the summit of the Grotenburg, one of the highest peaks in the Teutoburg highland, and difficulties of all sorts, and especially of the financial sort, continually threatened to bring the enterprise to an untimely end. This monument has been the dream of Von Bandel's life. His first designs for it were sketched in 1819, and now in the late autumn of his days he is enabled to behold the realization of the daring scheme conceived in the heyday of his youth. The idea of a Hermann monument is not new. The Landgrave, Frederick Lewis, great grandfather to the reigning Princess of Lippe, and the poet Klopstock, both aspired to the honor of carrying out the idea, but various circumstances interfered with the success of these projects. Bandel, however, was not the man to be deterred by difficulties. He completed his designs, marked out the ground, labored indefatigably with pen and pencil in behalf of his pet scheme, shook the apathy of his friends, and succeeded at last in forming a committee which undertook to raise the necessary funds. This committee sat in Detmold and issued its first prospectus early in 1838. Prince Leopold took the affair warmly in hand, and the subscriptions began to flow in, the first list being headed by the Detmolders themselves with a collective donation of 1,500 thalers. At the close of the year a report was published showing an available amount of 11,000 thalers, which two years later had swollen to 25 271. Branch committees were established in Hanover, Berlin, Paderborn, Münster, Bremen, Lübeck, Königsberg, and afterward in Munich, Schwerin, Mainz, Aurich, and Stuttgart. Princes and people vied with each in their active furtherance of the scheme. The Germans scattered over all the points of the compass sent dollars and francs and rubles and rupees in aid of the patriotic undertaking. The Emperor of Austria himself subscribed for 1,200 florins, and his German subjects were not slow to follow the example. Eleven hundred and twenty drachmas were contributed by Greeks, the only foreigners who seem to have taken any part in the proceedings.

The lofty, pine-clad Grotenburg was chosen as the most appropriate site for the monument on account of its elevated position, commanding an extensive sweep of country and overlooking a great portion of the debatable ground to which tradition and research alike point as the probable scene of the overthrow of the Roman power.

In July, 1838, the ax and the spade were first plied upon the summit of the Grotenburg, the ring of the hammer broke the silence of the forest, and the ground was prepared for the reception of the foundations, which were laid on the 18th of the following October. Deep into the earth, among the rough masses of rock furnished by the spot itself, was buried a copper plate, bearing an inscription to the effect that on that date Ernest Von Bandel, in the reign of Paul Frederick Emilius Leopold, Prince in Lippe, began to erect this monument to Armin, the deliverer of Germany, as a lasting incentive to the unity of the German race. In the Spring of 1841 the underground structure was finished, and the keystone of the vault was laid amid great solemnity and rejoicings on the 8th of September in the same year. Five years later the massive building which serves as a pedestal for the statue was finished. The work had proceeded fitfully, for bad times had set in, the public enthusiasm had received a chill, and subscriptions no longer came in with their former alacrity. The workmen, too, at times gave endless trouble. Life in the greenwood seemed to have demoralized them, for they struck for wages, fuddled themselves with potato spirit, chased the deer and the roe, instead of plying the trowel, and indulged in vagaries which would have broken the heart of any man of less energy and toughness than Ernest Von Bandel, who, it must be remembered, has devoted his time, talents, and even his hard cash to the enterprise, without the hope of any other reward than that which is to be reaped from the consciousness of having gained the point for which he has been struggling all his life.

With the completion of the substructure the work reached its first stage, and, as the difficulties already mentioned seemed likely to increase instead of diminishing, Bandel, with a heavy heart, suspended operations, awaiting better times, and working in the meanwhile at Hanover upon the figure which was to crown the whole, as well as upon the scaffolding and other appliances required for its erection. Years passed away and everybody but Bandel believed that the work would remain for all time in its then unfinished state. But the courageous artist never lost heart, and in 1871, new funds having been procured, the scaffolding was erected and the construction resumed. In 1873 all the pieces of which the figure is composed were upon the spot—among the many mishaps to be endured were continual thefts for the sake of the metal—the figure itself was put together in 1874, and the last stroke given to the work in the early part of the present year.

Let us now briefly glance at the monument itself. It consists, as we have seen, in the first place, of a massive sandstone substructure, which, seen from a short distance, appears to be quite round, but which is, in reality an icosahedron, or figure with twenty sides. It is of Gothic construction, and surmounted by a semi-circular dome, supported by ten stout pillars. Upon the dome lies a shallow base or flat stone slab, so to speak, for the reception of the figure, which is composed of 200 pieces of copper, firmly riveted or screwed together, and weighing in all eleven tons seventeen cwt. Each separate piece was beaten into shape by Bandel himself, to use his own downright words, "with hammer and tongs, with fire and elbow-grease." A complicated arrangement of iron bars and tubes in the inside of the figure is intended to guard against the accidents of wind and weather, with regard to which serious misgivings had been expressed during the progress of the work.

The figure represents Hermann in the costume of an old Teutonic warrior—a short sleeveless tunic edged with fur, tight leather leggings, and lace boots, also trimmed with fur. A short cloak hangs over the left shoulder, and a winged helmet forms the head-dress. The left hand grasps the rim of an oval shield, upon which the figure slightly leans. The right, raised high in air, holds a long sword, upon the blade of which are engraved the following lines, one upon each surface:

> Deutsche einigkeit meine stärke,
> Meine stärke Deutschlands macht.

(German unity my strength, my strength Germany's might.)

The sword is an important part in the general symbolism of the statue, which, in the words of the artist, portrays the drawing and raising of the sword of united Germany against the foreign oppressor. The attitude of the figure is a noble one, but, judging from the proportions, which will be given presently, and from some of the views now in circulation, I am afraid that the general effect, like that of the famous Victory Column at Berlin, will be one of dumpiness. But upon this point I must reserve judgment, not having as yet seen the work.

The height of the stone substructure is 93 feet; that of the slab on which the figure stands, 5 feet. The figure itself is 55 feet high from the feet to the top of the helmet, and to the point of the uplifted sword 85 feet. The entire height of the monument is therefore 183 feet, and the cost is reckoned at 270,000 imperial marks, or £13,500.

The interior is decorated with names, dates, and inscriptions. The victories of the last French war of course command a prominent place, and among the portraits is that of the Emperor, who, by the way, has so strong an objection to the employment of his effigy on public monuments that he absolutely refused to figure in Werner's allegorical picture which is now about to take its place in the Victory Column at Berlin; and, although he consented to appear in the form of a modest profile in the Hermann memorial on the Grotenburg, the consent was accompanied by a particular request that the traditional wreath of laurel might be dispensed with.

Among the inscriptions is the following well-known passage from Tacitus:

"Arminius liberator haud dubie Germaniae, et qui non primordia populi Romani, sicut alii reges ducesque, sed florentissimum imperium lacessierit."

Others refer to the War of Independence in the beginning of the century, and lastly we read the following:

"On the 17th of July, 1870, the French Emperor Louis Napoleon, declared war against Prussia. Then all the German people rose, and from August, 1870, until January, 1871, ever victorious, chastised the insolence of France under the conduct of King William, of Prussia, whom the German people on the 18th of January raised to the Imperial throne."

ART EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

An annual sum of 40,000 thalers has, the *Advertiser* says, been granted by the German Government for the carrying out of the proposed project of having plaster casts taken of all the most important monuments of architecture and sculpture in Italy. The Italian Government have given permission for this work under certain conditions, one being that a copy of every one of the works reproduced should be given toward the formation of a museum of casts in Italy. Certainly Germany is doing her utmost at the present time to promote the art education of her people, and spares no expense in the acquisition of works of art. According to the report lately published of the Commissioners of the Berlin Museums, the Berlin Gallery alone has been enriched during the past three years by the addition of 220 pictures, 73 works of sculpture. 12,368 engravings and drawings, 20,800 coins and medals, 50 Egyptian antiquities, and other additions in various departments, making in the whole a total of 44,337 works in three years.

A TRAPPIST ABBEY.

A CURIOSITY OF THE CENTURY.

THE STORY OF LA TRAPPE—THE MONKS OF THE PRESENT—HOW THE ABBEY IS MAINTAINED—HOW THE TRAPPISTS WERE REGARDED IN THE LAST CENTURY.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, on Aug. 11, as follows:

"A Trappist Abbey in the nineteenth century may be reasonably esteemed as great a curiosity as any pilgrimage. Indeed, it is a greater, since, whereas any one can be a pilgrim, every one cannot penetrate into the monastery of so strict an order. The Abbey of Sept-Fonds Saint-Lieu is half-way between Diou and Dompierre, two small villages on the Moulins-Macon line, nine miles from Bourbon Laucey, and not far from where the Bèbre joins the Loire. The name of Sept-Fonds seems an anomaly, for no documents testify to the existence of seven fountains there at any time, nor is the other name of Saint-Lieu to be better explained. Possibly both are old Roman names, for numerous remains of that nation are still found in the locality. The abbey was founded 1132 from the Cistercian establishment of Fontenet. It gradually rose in importance, and endured various good and evil fortunes till the French revolution. After the battle of Poictiers, in 1356, the abbey was the scene of several fierce fights between the French and the English, and on one of these occasions the church was burned down. Nor were the monks unmolested during the wars between the Kings of France and the Dukes of Burgundy. In 1664 the Abbé de Rancé began to reform the Trappist establishments throughout France, for many of them no longer adhered to the strict precepts of their foundations. De Rancé was greatly aided in his work by Dom Eustache de Beaufort, Abbot of Sept-Fonds. The reforms of the Abbot reduced the number of the monks down to four, but before dying he had the satisfaction of seeing 120 brethren around him. Without going through the history of subsequent Abbots, it may be mentioned that the last Superior of the Abbey previous to the Revolution was Dom Bernard de Montford, who was appointed to the post by Louis XVI. on July 6, 1783. Sept-Fonds was included in the Church property declared to belong to the nation by a decree of the National Assembly dated Nov. 2, 1789; and on Feb. 13, 1790, monastic orders were suppressed. A striking proof of the estimation in which the Trappists were held is that thirty-two municipalities of Allier and Saone et Loire petitioned the Assembly to allow the monks to remain. The Assembly granted a respite with two conditions—first, that no more novices should be received; and, secondly, that only those monks who wished to end their days there should remain. However, Sept-Fonds was too rich a prize for republican cupidity, and in 1791, after the lands had been for some time granted to Xavier de la Croix, an apostate monk, the whole property was sold for 456,110 francs to a M. Gentil, of Paris. It was not till Aug. 21, 1845, that the religious character of the Abbey was restored, through the exertions of the late Abbott Stanislas Lapierre, who raised funds to buy the property back. The expenses of restoration were very great, and the Trappists still pay interest for money which they borrowed then, and have not yet been able to entirely repay. Sept-Fonds is the head-quarters of the ancient observance of La Trappe. There are sixteen monasteries and convents besides Sept-Fonds belonging to the order, namely: Monasteries Port du Salut, near Entrammes, in Mayenne; Mont des Olives, near Lutterbach, in the Bas Rhin; La Grâce de Dieu, near Vercel, in Doubs; Sainte Marie du Mont, in the Nord; Marienwald, in Rhenish Prussia; Chambaran, in the Isère; Notre Dame de la Double, in Dordogne; Westmalle, in the Diocese of Antwerp; Saint Sixte, in the Diocese of Bruges; Saint Benoit, in the Diocese of Liege; Chimay, in in the Diocese of Tournay, and Mariastern, near Banjalika, in Turkey. Convents—Notre Dame de l'Immaculée Conception, near Laval in Mayenne; Notre Dame de la Miséricorde and Mont des Olives, in the Bas Rhin, and Saint Joseph d'Ubexy, near Charmes, in the Vosges.

As I rang the bell of the monastery I was not predisposed either toward Trappists or their manner of life, but now I must confess that, whatever objection be raised to their way of getting to Heaven, none can be made to their activity and hard work. "Lazy monk" is not a term which can be applied to a Trappist of Sept-Fonds. The Abbey is a square mass of buildings divided into countless yards and courts, and the whole of the grounds are surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high, broken at intervals by small towers. It takes over an hour to walk round the inside of this wall. On entering the large courtyard we were at once conducted by a lay brother to the guests' room, where the following inscription appears over the door:

> "Ici des tempêtes du monde
> S'eteint le bruit tumulteux,
> Nos jours dans une paix profonde
> Coulent sous un ciel radieux."

And immediately opposite I read:

> "Le plaisir de mourir sans peine
> Vaut bien la peine de vivre sans plaisir."

Here a brother, whose special duty it is to receive guests, appeared and cordially welcomed us. He was of course allowed to speak, and as his term of office was on the wane, he made the best use of his time. He had been a Pontifical Zouave, and related with pride how during the late war he and 149 others had kept the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg's whole division in check for nearly two hours. As he was relating his experiences the Abbot was announced, and nothing could have exceeded his hearty greeting. The Comte de Durat, although only thirty-five, had been fifteen years in the monastery, and has lately been elected thirty-ninth Abbot. He is also Vicar General of the order, and hence is often called upon to make long journeys—indeed, he will shortly go to Turkey to inspect Mariastern. In dress there is but little difference between him and the other brethren, save that he wears an amethyst ring, and a violet ribbon, to which is attached an inlaid cross, is hung over his white garments. The first place we visited was the refectory, where about a hundred of the monks were eating their scanty meal of vegetable soup, bread, cherries, cheese, and beer, the bowls and platters being metal and the spoons wooden. Meat, fish, eggs, and butter are always forbidden. Of course, there was no conversation; indeed, it is reckoned a sin to look up when strangers enter; but a brother was reading aloud from some religious work in a pulpit standing half way down the room. From the refectory we ascended to the dormitory, where each monk sleeps, dressed in his clothes, in a separate cubicle on a straw mattress, with one coverlet and a bag of straw for a pillow. Seven hours is the limit of time allowed for sleep, the hour for getting up throughout the year being 2 A. M. We then went successively through the library, the Abbot's study, the laboratory, the chapel, which is an uninteresting modern red brick building, and then the chapter-room. Here are held the solemn meetings where each Trappist confesses his sins aloud in the presence of all the others, and should he omit any fault, however trivial, one of his brethren may, should he have been witness of it, solemnly rise, and, after receiving permission from the Abbot, denounce the omission. Various punishments are allotted for sins, from prayers and fasting down to a good sound flagellation. Close by is the meditation room, where each monk has a small cupboard in which to keep his papers, &c. "You see," said the Abbot, "not one of them is locked, yet one brother never looks into another's cupboard." In the cloisters is a gateway leading directly into the cemetery, and over it is the inscription, "*Hodie mihi, cras tibi.*" Before passing outside, I must remark how beautifully clean every part of the monastery was. I do not believe a particle of dust could be found anywhere. Sept-Fonds might serve as an example in this respect to similar institutions in Italy and, indeed, Paris.

One of the chief sources of revenue to the Abbey is its dairy produce, and more than once has it borne away medals for its excellent cheese at agricultural exhibitions, on one occasion obtaining the gold medal at Amsterdam, and defeating the Dutch in their own particular branch of industry. There are 270 cows and oxen belonging to the monks. The oxen are of the great white Charolais breed, in size and make, though not in color, very like our own Herefords. The cows are of two sorts—the black and white Dutch and the red-brown Flemish. Some of the former are splendid creatures, and a three-year-old bull of this breed would be a formidable competitor if shown at the Royal Agricultural or Bath and West of England meetings. One side of the farm-yard is entirely devoted to pig-sties, the occupants being mostly of the Berkshire and Yorkshire kinds, and these appeared in very favorable contrast to their greyhound-like French neighbors. Close by the cow-houses is a forge, where we found two monks hammering out horse-shoes, and in an adjacent blacksmith's shop another was making a spade, with the assistance of a deaf and dumb novice—a very good subject, as one of our party observed, for a Trappist. Passing through a gate, we came to a poultry-yard, and a large flour-mill, worked by hydraulic power on the English system. Here I especially noticed a very excellent invention of the Abbot, by which all the dust is collected by currents of air into small closed chambers on each story. The mill works (Sundays excepted) night and day, and grinds corn for nearly all the farmers in the neighborhood. Behind the mill is a small botanical garden, wherein are grown all the vegetable drugs used in the Abbey, and here also is a leech pond with some 2,000 occupants. From here down to the boundary wall stretch corn-fields, orchards, pasture land, hop gardens, and vineyards, the latter producing in good years 250 hogsheads of red and white wine. In the brewery is made, as I can vouch, most excellent beer, though hop growing has only been introduced during the last two years by the Comte de Durat. When I add that there is a small shop for the sale of tobacco and groceries to the country folk, it will be seen that the Trappists lead anything but an idle life. Before leaving we asked leave to speak to Brother Columban, a young Irishman, who is still a novice. He told us this was the first time he had spoken English since he had entered the establishment eighteen months ago. "Do you like being here?" I asked. "Oh, yes," he replied with a bright smile, "I should never like to leave. I enjoy being in the fields most; it reminds me of home." And then, after a few minutes' conversation, he left us, and the doors of the cloisters shut him from the momentary glimpse of the outside world most likely for years.

THE VATICAN.

MR. GLADSTONE'S "ROME AND THE NEWEST FASHIONS IN RELIGION."

Mr. Gladstone has collected into a single volume, just issued by Mr. Murray, with the above title, his three essays on "Vaticanism," the "Vatican Decrees," and the "Speeches of the Pope," the last originally published as an article in the *Quarterly Review*. In a preface, prefixed to the volume, Mr. Gladstone refers to the attention which the tracts have excited, and the obstacles opposed to a free hearing of both sides of the case, in France:

The interest attaching to the discussion, he says, has led to reprinting the tracts in America and Australia, and to their translation into various languages. I regret, however, to find that even at a moment when Ultramontanism bitterly complains of suffering restraint in certain countries, it has been thought worth while, where some, I hope untruly, suppose that system possesses an influence over the existing civil authority, to restrain the circulation of these not very formidable works. The gentleman who translated the "Vatican Decrees" into French apprises me that on the part of the Government of France the Duc de Decazes has refused to allow the free sale of the translation at the railway bookstalls, on the public highways, and in the kiosk. I hope that no similar restraint will be placed on the circulation of the recent translation into French of Mgr. Nardi's Italian answer to my work.

Mr. Gladstone attributes to "those who rule the ostensible rulers of the Roman Church" the design of disturbing civil society in various ways as time and opportunity may serve, and finds illustrations of this policy in their dealing with the relations of marriage and their incentives to a war of religion. He tells the following story:

"More than thirty years ago, X, a male British subject, was married to Y, in a foreign country, but under the provisions of an act of Parliament, by the Chaplain of the British Legation, in the house and in the presence of the British minister. Both professed the religion of the English Church. They lived together for over a quarter of a century; and a family, the issue of the marriage, grew up to maturity. In the latter years of this union the husband formed an adulterous connection with a foreign woman. After a period of much patience on the part of the wife, a separation took place. In a short time he joined the Church of Rome; and about four years ago, under the authority of certain Roman ecclesiastics, and in an English Roman Catholic Chapel, he went through the form of marriage with his partner in guilt. He was subsequently informed by a higher functionary that he must obtain a judgment from Rome. He made application accordingly, and the judgment given was that the original marriage was null, and that the second so-called marriage, so far as appeared, was valid. In the meantime, the injured wife had applied to a court for the judicial establishment of her position. She was duly declared to be the lawful wife, and the bigamous husband admitted that she was such according to British law. Within the jurisdiction of that law, he had taken his paramour to his paternal estate in ——shire, and had designated and caused her to be addressed there as his lawful wife, to the great scandal of the neighbors, who were well acquainted with the true wife. He likewise entered his spurious offspring, born since the pretended marriage, as legitimate; and a witness of position and character on the spot asserts that the woman received visits, and the most marked and open countenance, at the husband's seat, from Roman Catholic priests and Sisters of Charity. If there be those who doubt the allegations I have made, I have only to state that Cardinal Manning is sufficiently cognizant of the case, and will best know whether he can contradict them. Other Roman prelates are, I believe, in the same condition; but I do not wish unnecessarily to localize or identify the narrative. To such a statement as this it is but a feeble postscript to add that in July, 1874, the same Roman authority, acting on behalf of the Pope, and in a rescript addressed to the Archbishop of Munich, authorized a person therein named to proceed to a new marriage, after a divorce from a first wife previously obtained; not, of course, because the divorce was valid, but because the original marriage, being a Protestant marriage at Munich, was void. I might refer to other cases, not as a parallel to that which I have given at some length, but simply as auxiliary proofs of the intention of the Romish Church, wherever she thinks it may be safely ventured, to trample the law under foot. Even from so remote a quarter as one of the South Sea Islands we are informed by Mr. Herbert Meade of the complaint of a Baptist missionary that his married converts are tempted to become Romish proselytes by the promise to give them fresh wives if they then desire it."

In defense of his charge against the movers of the policy of the Vatican of contemplating a religious war Mr. Gladstone says:

"To what has been written in the pages I now reprint, with respect to the intention of proceeding to blood upon the first suitable occasion, I will only add the very explicit declaration of Archbishop (now Cardinal) Manning, at the meeting of the League of Saint Sebastian, on the 20th of January, 1874: 'Now, when the nations of Europe have revolted, and when they have dethroned, as far as men can dethrone, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and when they have made the usurpation of the Holy City a part of international law—when all this has been done, there is only one solution of the difficulty—a solution I fear impending, and that is the terrible scourge of Continental war; a war which will exceed the horrors of any of the wars of the first Empire. I do not see how this can be averted. And it is my firm conviction that, in spite of all obstacles, the Vicar of Jesus Christ will be put again in his own rightful place.' This speech was delivered some months before the attention of the British public had been specially invited to the plans of the conspiracy. The idea of force is not new. It took effect in the French occupation of Rome from 1849 to 1866, and of Civitá Vecchia at a still later time. At present, and for the moment, we have words of a milder tone; and invitations to Italy to destroy that national unity, which she has wrought out with so much suffering, and after so many generations of depression. At the proper time, the more outspoken and more sanguinary strain will of course be resumed."

THE FUNERAL OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs to that journal on Aug. 11:

"The funeral of Hans Christian Andersen took place at noon to-day. Long before that hour the precincts of the church were densely crowded. In the choir stood the members of the University numbering several hundreds, with banners. Along the body of the church were the Working Men's Association and the Copenhagen Singing Association with banners. Among those present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Moltke Bregentved, the German Minister, the English Minister, the Swedish Minister, and the heads of all the departments, military and civil. A deputation from the poet's native town, Odense, was also present, headed by Bishop Engelstoft.

The coffin was placed at the front entrance of the choir, covered with wreaths. There were long rows on each side sent from all parts, a palm branch and wreath from Odense, a laurel wreath from the Press Association of Berlin, with the inscription, "Thou art not dead though thine eyes are closed. In children's heart's thou shalt live forever." Up to the last moment other wreaths were added. A little after 12 the King, the Crown Prince, Prince John, and the whole staff arrived in full uniform, taking their places to the right of the choir in front of chairs reserved for the families of Collin and Melchior, the late poet's dearest friends.

The ceremony commenced by a prelude on the organ and a psalm composed by the late poet, sung by the choir. Dean Rothe then stepped in front of the choir and delivered a touching funeral oration. After drawing attention to Andersen's talents, his long and good life, the high appreciation in which he stood with all, the Dean, wished the poet good by, saying he had always shown himself a good and true son of his country. He bade him adieu, too, in the name of the large circle of children and friends who with thankfulness would ever remember him. Then Andersen's well-known poem, "A Poet's Last Song" was sung.

Bishop Engelstoft, in a short speech, brought a greeting from Andersen's native town. After this the students of the Vocal Association struck up a hymn specially composed, and the band played the funeral march composed by Hartmann for Thorvaldsen's funeral. The coffin was borne out of the church by artists and students, who in large numbers followed with banners. The royal family and several other mourners now left, many taking as mementos leaves fallen from the wreaths.

The cortége was led by a carriage literally filled with wreaths, next came the vocal associations with their banners, then the hearse, with the wreath-covered coffin, followed by numerous carriages. Along nearly the whole route were ladies clad in mourning at the windows. All the ships and houses had flags half mast. The churchyard is just outside the town.

"WELL ASSORTED."

The London *Observer* of Aug. 10 has the following: "A marriage occurred the other day at Carnarvon, under peculiarly romantic circumstances. The bridegroom was a returned convict, and at the time of the wedding was awaiting his trial at the Assizes for theft. The bride had assisted him in his thieving enterprise, and was also waiting to be tried. On the morning of the wedding the two lovers were escorted by the Police to the Roman Catholic Chapel, where they were united together in the bonds of matrimony. Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair took their departure to the Assize Court, where they were arraigned before Lord Coleridge, and convicted of the crime laid to their charge. The bride-groom was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the bride to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor. A wedding under these circumstances no doubt appears at first sight rather a melancholy affair; but, on the other hand, it must be admitted that if a similarity of tastes is the harbinger of a happy union, the imprisoned couple have a better prospect of happiness than many brides and bride-grooms whose weddings are chronicled as 'marriages in high life,' and who, instead of being shut up in separate buildings immediately after the ceremony, and spared all the trouble and expense of house-keeping, are condemned to dwell together regardless of cost and consequences."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & Hudson.s3.	120	300	North-western...	42⅞
200	At. & Pacific Tel.	20¼	200	do......s3.	42¾
300	do..........	20⅛	900	do..........	42⅝
100	do......s3.	20	100	North-west. Pref.	57⅞
100	do..........	20	200	do..........	57⅝
60	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105	200	do..........	57¾
200	Western Union...	84⅛	200	St. Paul..........	38⅛
200	do..........	84	500	do......s3.	38⅛
300	do.......c.	84	100	do......b3.	38¼
400	Pacific Mail...s3.	38⅝	700	do..........	38¼
300	do..........	38⅝	300	do..........	38⅛
200	Erie Railway.....	15⅝	100	do......s3.	38⅛
100	Lake Shore......	61⅛	400	do..........	38
1200	do......s3.	61	200	St. Paul Pref.....	64⅛
100	do..........	61	1000	do..........	64
100	do..........	61⅛	100	do..........	63¾
200	do......s3.	61⅛	600	Rock Island......	108½
100	Ohio & Miss...s5.	19½	200	do..........	108⅜
200	do..........	19½	500	do..........	108¼
100	H. & St. Joseph...	24½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......118⅜	$50,000 U.S.5s.'81,C.116⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg........12.116	10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 Reg.........b. c.114⅞
	10,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.123

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	Harlem 1st.C.	112⅜	200	Del., Lack. & W..	121½
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F...	96⅝	100	Chic. & Alt.x d..	100½
410	West Union......	84½	200	Rock Island......	108¼
200	do..........	84⅝	100	do......s3.	108⅛
300	Union Pacific.b3.	73¾	600	do..........	108
200	Pacific Mail..s3.	38¾	300	do......b3.	108
300	do......b3.	38⅞	100	Pac. R. of Mo.....	48½
200	do..........	38⅞	100	St. Paul......b3..	38½
400	do..........	39	200	do..........	38½
600	Lake Shore......	61¼	100	St. Paul Pref.....	64⅝
200	do......b3.	61⅜	100	do..........	64½
300	do..........	61⅜	100	do......b3.	64⅝
300	North-western...	42¾	300	do..........	64⅝
200	do......s3.	42¾	100	do..........	64¾
100	do......b3.	42⅞			

MONDAY, Aug. 23—A. M.

The aspect of affairs in financial circles during the week was decidedly encouraging, and affords good grounds for hopefulness in the future. There is apparent on all sides a tone of reviving confidence which in itself is no slight indication that we are about, at length, to emerge from the long spell of depression naturally following the panic, and that business will, in some degree at least, resume the activity which characterized it before that disastrous event. The lessons taught and so painfully enforced by the panic as to the evils of over-trading, and the folly of embarking recklessly in projects which have only "magnificent possibilities" to recommend them, are not yet forgotten, nor is it well that they should be; but, at the same time, it begins to be felt that to err on the other side, namely, that of over-caution, would be equally fatal, and that energy and enterprise, provided they are exercised in legitimate channels and conservative ways, are essential elements in the promotion of the prosperity of any country, more especially such a country as ours. That there are good reasons for anticipating a lively Fall trade, that will necessarily result in producing at least comparative prosperity, is indisputable. From all quarters of the country come the most cheering accounts of reviving activity in business, and perhaps the most gratifying feature in the renewed animation is that it is not confined to any one or two branches of trade, but extends its influence to all—the producer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the retail dealer, and the artisan all equally sharing in its benefits. Again, the crop reports from the great West are of a most encouraging character. The official reports of the National Bureau of Agriculture state that the yield of cereals will be above the average of ten years, that the wheat crop is far better than expected, while the cotton crop promises to be larger than any we have had since 1860. It is therefore certain that we shall have not only sufficient for our own wants, but ample supplies to meet the large export demand which there is such good reason to anticipate. In this connection it forms a subject for felicitation that the banks are in a position to meet the requirements which increased activity in trade and commerce will produce. Speculators are proverbially the quickest to discern any turn in the tide of affairs, and are prompt to take advantage of any circumstance likely to conduce to their own benefit, and it is therefore not at all surprising that the improvement in the outlook of the general situation should have reflected itself in the Stock Exchange during the week in an enhancement of values.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a decrease in all the items. The specie average is decreased $1,056,400, the legal tenders $335,500, and the deposit line is accordingly $1,856,400 lower. The statement shows a further reduction in the amount of reserve held by the banks, but as the excess above legal reserve is still over $21,000,000, and the banks hold $70,390,700 legal tenders against $65,891,400 same time last year, it will be seen that they are in a position to meet all demands of the commercial situation, and supply the West with currency during the period of the movement of the crops. An easy working of the money market here is also insured.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22, '74.
Loans.........	$283,541,900	$282,961,200	$278,576,000
Specie.........	13,442,100	12,385,700	13,554,900
Legal-tenders..	70,726,200	70,390,700	65,891,400
Deposits.......	248,033,200	246,176,800	234,864,100
Circulation....	18,417,700	18,324,500	25,220,000

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities of the banks:

	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Differences.
Specie........	$13,442,100	$12,385,700	Dec. $1,056,400
Legal tenders.	70,726,200	70,390,700	Dec. 335,500
Total reserve.	$84,168,300	$82,776,400	Dec. $1,391,900
Reserve required against deposits.....	62,008,300	61,544,200	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements......	22,160,000	21,232,200	Dec. $927,800

At times during the week there was rather more demand for money, but the great bulk of the business in call loans was done at the rates current heretofore, namely, 1½@2½ ₱ cent. A few were made at 3@4 ₱ cent., but the supply of capital is so great that this advance could not be maintained.

In discounts, business was at former rates, and short date acceptances are now taken generally at 5@5½ ₱ cent., the outside rates being 4 and 6 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices were more important than of late, the insurrection in Turkey having led to some changes in the London and Paris markets, and in turn affected our own. The talk of possible political complications did not influence the Bank of England Directors to change the rate of discount, which is still at 2 ₱ cent., the lowest minimum ever touched at the bank. Consols declined ½@⅜ ₱ cent., and United States Bonds were also weak and lower for a time on the news from the Continent. Toward the close a much firmer feeling prevailed on the other side, and the slight effect produced here in sympathy with the decline at London entirely disappeared. Gold, which had advanced from 113 to 114⅛, reacted to 113¼, and the speculation was tame at the close. The early advance was assisted by the talk of another "squeeze" in cash gold, which, however, has thus far not been carried into effect. The highest borrowing rate was 1-16 ₱ diem, after which a decline to 2 ₱ cent. took place, some loans even being made at 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying at the close. On Thursday the Treasury sold $1,500,000 gold at 113.51 to 113.78. The sterling exchange market was unsettled early in the week by the high rates current for the use of cash gold, and, as bills were slow of sale, the bankers marked down their rates from $4 87½ and $4 90 to $4 86½ and $4 89. Upon the disquieting news from abroad there was a recovery to $4 87 and $4 89½, but the actual selling rates were $4 86 @$4 86½ and $4 89@$4 89¼.

United States Bonds exhibited firmness in this market, and the demand was unabated, but the variations were slight as a general rule. Only a small business was transacted, chiefly for the reason that the floating supply of bonds is exceedingly limited. There was a strong market for railroad mortgages, especially late in the week, when nearly everything on the list responded to the buoyant feeling. The Western bonds, such as Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul issues, were in active request, and prices moved up in sympathy with the shares. The Pacific Bonds have generally commanded full prices, also other descriptions the merits of which are established. The final quotations were generally the highest of the week. In State Bonds very little activity was noted. Tennessee advanced to 53@53½, but closed at a partial reaction for the new issue.

Notwithstanding the continued dullness of the market, attributable in the main to the absence of operators, the railroad and miscellaneous share speculation exhibited much buoyancy, and the movement of the active stocks was generally in the direction of higher prices. The advance ranged from ½ to 4 ₱ cent., the prominent Western roads, Rock Island, St. Paul and North-western, being conspicuous in the improvement. Rock Island advanced to 109⅜, reacted to 107¾, and closed at 108@108⅛. St. Paul preferred rose from 60¼ to 64¾, and the common from 36⅞ to 38⅝, while North-western preferred advanced from 55⅜ to 58⅝, and the common from 41¾ to 43⅛, the highest quotations being current at the close. The cause of the advance in these securities was the favorable advices from the West in regard to the crops rendering certain a large increase in traffic during the coming months. Western Union rose from 83⅝ to 84⅞, reacted to 83¾, but subsequently recovered and closed strong at 84½@84⅝. Lake Shore fluctuated between 61½ and 59¾, and closed at the highest quotation. Pacific Mail declined to 37⅝ early in the week on exaggerated reports of damage to the City of Tokio, but afterward recovered from the decline, and at the close was firm at 39@39⅛. The changes in the remainder of the list were comparatively unimportant. There was but little demand for investment shares, but prices, however, were well maintained. The market closed firm.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 21.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central........	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	105
Harlem................	..	..	134½	135
Erie..................	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
Lake Shore............	61½	61	61⅜	61½
Wabash................	..	..	6¼	6½
North-western.........	42⅞	42½	42¾	42⅞
North-western Preferred..	58⅝	57⅞	58⅜	58⅝
Rock Island...........	108½	107¾	108	108⅛
Fort Wayne............	..	..	98½	99
Milwaukee and St. Paul..	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	38¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	64⅞	64	64⅝	64⅞
Pittsburg.............	90	90	89⅞	90
Del., Lack. & Western....	121½	121½	121¼	121¾
New-Jersey Central.......	..	..	110¾	111½
Michigan Central........	64½	64½	64½	65½
Illinois Central........	..	..	98¼	98½
Union Pacific..........	73¼	73¼	73	73¼
Central Pacific........	..	..	92½	..
C., C. and Indiana Central..	4¾	4¾	4½	5
Hannibal and St. Joseph..	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	25¼
Han. & St. Joseph Pref...	..	..	30¾	..
Ohio and Mississippi.....	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19¾
Missouri Pacific........	48½	48½	48½	49
Panama................	..	..	129	132
Western Union..........	84⅝	84⅛	84½	84⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel...	20⅛	20	20	21
Pacific Mail...........	39	38⅝	39	39⅛
Quicksilver............	..	..	15½	16¼
Quicksilver Preferred...	..	..	21	22
Adams Express..........	..	..	101	102
Wells, Fargo & Co. Exp...	..	..	80	81
American Mer. Union Exp..	..	..	58½	60
United States Express....	..	..	42	44

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 22, 1874.
American Gold...........	114⅛	113	109⅞
United States 5s, coup., 1881.	116⅞	116½	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862......			112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867......	120⅝	120¼	117¼
New-York Central..........	105	104¼	102⅝
Chicago and Rock Island.....	109⅜	107¼	102⅛
Pacific Mail..............	39	37⅝	47¼
St. Paul Common...........	38⅝	36⅞	36¼
St. Paul Preferred.........	64⅞	60¼	54⅞
Western Union.............	84⅞	83⅝	77¼
Union Pacific.............	73¼	72½	29¾
Lake Shore................	61½	59¾	74½
Toledo and Wabash.........	6½	6⅛	37¼
North-western Common......	43⅛	41¾	39
North-western Preferred....	58⅝	55⅜	57
Del., Lack., and Western....	121½	121¼	108¼
New-Jersey Central.........	110⅞	110¾	106¼
Panama...................	132	132	112
Erie.....................	16	14¾	32⅞
Ohio and Mississippi.......	19⅞	19⅛	25¼
C., C. and Indiana Central....	4⅞	4¾	[illegible]
Harlem...................	134½	134½	125½

The import entries at New York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3..	$3,184,094	July 31.........	$5,803,769
July 10.........	4,341,801	Aug. 7.........	4,786,292
July 17.........	6,641,929	Aug. 14........	8,843,937
July 24.........	7,001,511	Aug. 21........	7,600,230

Total......$48,203,563
Total same period in 1874......54,700,338
Decrease in 1875......$6,469,775

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6.........	$6,190,158	Aug. 3.........	$4,325,692
July 13.........	5,013,248	Aug. 10........	5,214,657
July 20.........	6,203,632	Aug. 17........	4,740,000
July 27.........	5,793,286		

Total......$37,480,673
Total same period of 1874......41,630,429
Decrease in 1875......$4,149,756
Gold, Aug. 14, 1875......113⅜
Gold, Aug. 15, 1874......109⅞

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3..	$2,735,851	July 31.........	$230,595
July 10.........	2,959,605	Aug. 7.........	1,123,918
July 17.........	1,962,221	Aug. 14........	1,572,520
July 24.........	815,879	Aug. 21........	622,078

Total......$12,078,567
Total same period of 1874......10,293,969
Increase in 1875......$1,784,598

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3........	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10.............	1,885,600	2,307,900
July 17.............	2,163,724	1,532,067
July 24.............	2,157,935	786,981
July 31.............	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7..............	2,803,100	2,261,600
Aug. 14.............	2,556,700	395,700
Aug. 21.............	2,362,333	176,486
Total...............	$17,320,792	$10,138,734
To same date, 1874......	18,580,006	19,665,183

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 9 bales; stock, 519 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 2 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,409 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 469 bales; gross, 475 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,743 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports coastwise, 25 bales; stock, 542 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 20 bales; stock, 2,996 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—There has been no material change in the Wool market since last week. The demand for Fleeces is almost exclusively for medium and Delaine and Combing. Fine Fleeces are neglected, the increased demand noticed last week having apparently supplied the wants of buyers. Good and choice XX Fleeces are held at 46c.@47c., but sales could not be made at over 45c.@46c., and buyers appear to be indifferent about them at these figures. Medium Ohio Fleeces have been in demand, but prices, if anything, have ruled in favor of buyers, and good lots of medium Ohio have been sold at 47c.@48c., and selections at 49c.@50c. The business in Michigan Fleeces amounts to 126,000 lb., at prices ranging from 44c.@47c. for X and very choice medium. The condition of the new Michigan Wool is very good, but Ohio Wool is not equal to last year's clip. We cannot quote X Michigan at over 43c.@44½c., and medium at 45c.@46c., although an occasional lot of very choice medium brings an advance on the latter rate. The demand for Combing and Delaine Fleeces is fully equal to the supply, and all lots offered are taken at current rates. The sales of the week have been 224,000 lb., at 50c.@61½c. for washed, and 40c.@49c. for unwashed, the latter price obtained for very choice and light Indiana. The only sale of Kentucky Combing was 10,000 lb., at 45c. for a fair average lot. There is a very firm feeling for all kinds of Combing, but the sales of the week do not indicate any improvement in prices. There has been considerable doing in California Wool, the sales comprising 495,000 lb. Spring, at 19c.@32½c., as to quality. The decline in California Wool has been about 4c. ₱ lb. from the highest point a few months ago, and there is a disposition to close out stocks as fast as possible at this reduction. Sales of Pulled Wool continue quite moderate; only 72,000 lb. for the week. Shippers are selling principally at 44c.@48c., with an occasional sale of good Eastern at 50c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring nominal; No. 2 do., $1 16½@$1 17, spot or seller August; $1 15⅛, seller September; $1 15⅜, seller October; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 10¼; Rejected, $1@$1 01. Corn higher; closed weaker; No. 1 Mixed, 66½c.@67c., spot or August; 67c.@67½c. seller September; 68c.@68⅛c. seller October; Rejected, 61½c.@65c. Oats opened firm, but closed dull and a shade higher; No. 2, 39¼c., spot or seller August; 35¼c.@36c. seller September; Rejected, 33c. Barley quiet but firm; closed at $1 03½, seller September; $1 02@$1 03, seller October. Rye inactive; 81c. bid, seller August; 77c. bid, seller September. Pork steady, with a fair demand, but lower, at $20 75, spot; $20 65, seller August; $20 70 seller September; $20 75, seller October. Lard—Demand fair and market firmer and higher at $13 17½, spot; $13 17½@$13 20, seller September; $13 32½@$13 35, October. Bulk Meats quiet, easy; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 19½. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 174,000 bushels; Oats, 89,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 109,000 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. There was no afternoon call of the board to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Petroleum weak and lower; Refined, 10⅞c.@11c.; Crude, 8⅝c.@8½c. in bbls., 5c. in bulk. Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour—Little doing, but steady; sales, 600 bbls., including Extra at $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $6 25@$7 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 50@$7 25; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Rye Flour held at $5 75. Wheat fairly active at full prices; old Red, $1 46@$1 48; new, $1 35@$1 40; Amber, $1 43@$1 52. Rye, 92c.@95c. Corn unchanged. Oats move slowly at 70c.@72c. for old White, and 46c.@53c. for new. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22; Beef Hams, $14@$25; Smoked Hams, 14c.@15c.; Pickled Hams, 12c.@13c.; Lard, 14c.@14⅛c. Whisky unchanged. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.@32c.; New-York and Bradford County Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 22c.@25c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; Rolls, Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western, fresh, 20c.@21c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 45; Mixed do., $1 43; No. 1 Western Red, $1 43; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 44; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 50; do. White, $1 20@$1 45. Corn—Western firmer; Southern quiet and unchanged; Southern White, 89c.@90c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 82½c., spot; 83½c. last half September. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, new, 50c.@60c., as to quality; Western White, old, 63c.@65c.; Western Mixed, old, 60c.@62c. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and lower. Pork, $22 50@$22 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c., loose; packed, 9½c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Hams, 15c.@15½c. Lard steady; Refined, 15c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and easy; Crude, 5c.@5⅛c.; Refined, 11c.@11⅛c. Coffee strong and active; Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@20½c.; Jobbing lots, 18¼c.@20½c. Whisky dull at $1 24.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and weak; only local and small order business. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52@$1 52½, cash; $1 51½@$1 51¾, September; $1 52, October. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@67c. bid, cash, according to location; sales, 67c., August; 68c., September. Oats firmer; No. 2, 42½c.@42½c., cash and August; 37½c., September. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 78c.@79c. Pork easier at $21 60@$21 75. Lard dull and nominal; Summer, 13c.; Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon irregular; some sales lower; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 21. Hogs easier, but not quotably lower; sales, Shippers', $7 25@$7 45; Bacon grades, $7 25@$7 75; Butchers', $7 75@$8. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 190 head; Cattle, 700 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 new White Michigan, $1 28; extra new do., $1 39@$1 39½; Amber Michigan, $1 43, spot; seller September, $1 43; seller October, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 36; new, $1 27; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 43½, spot; $1 43, August; No. 2 do. new, $1 27½; rejected, $1 17; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 42. Corn quiet but firm; shade better for futures; High Mixed, 74⅝c.@75¼c., cash; 75½c., October; Low Mixed, 74½c.; no grade, 70c.; damaged, 62½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, cash and August, 45c.; September, 41½c.; October, 42c.; White, new, 48½c.; Michigan, cash and August, 46c.; September, 41½c.; rejected, 35c. Freights dull but unchanged. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—700 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 187,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 63,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tidewater—Wheat, 195,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; do. to interior points—Corn, 14,000 bushels. Canal freights firm; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. to New-York. Flour quiet and unchanged; 800 bbls. sold. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee held nominally at $1 28. Corn dull, firm, and higher; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 at 73c. Oats dull; retail lots old Canada at 58c. Lard quiet; 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21½. Rye and Barley—None here. Pork quiet; nominally $22 50 for Heavy Mess.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—Flour steady with a fair demand at $5 85. Wheat dull, nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 20; seller August, $1 19; seller September, $1 16. Corn dull, nominal; No. 2, 66c.@67c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 37½c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 03 bid, $1 04 asked, seller September. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 80½c. Provisions quiet but steady; Mess Pork, $20 75. Lard—Market firm though not quotably higher; prime steam, 13½c.@13⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 209,000 bushels; Corn, 400 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn easier at 74c.@75c. Oats irregular; new, 25c.@50c.; old, 60c.@68c. Rye quiet but steady at 85c.@95c. Pork dull at $21 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats—Demand light, but holders firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; buyers offering lower prices. Bacon—Only a jobbing and order trade; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hogs dull for heavy; light scarce and firm; Stockers, $6 75@$7; good light, $7 90@$8; good Butchers, $8@$8 10; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 231 head. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 19. Butter steady, with a fair demand.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Flour steady. Sales of 1,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 for Amber Winter, $8 25 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 43; extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn steady at 80c. Cornmeal, $34 for bolted and $33 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Canal Freights Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 17,500 bushels; Corn, 36,600 bushels; 1,112,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,170,000 feet of Lumber.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Flour—Market dull; sales confined to small lots. Western Superfine, Common Extras and Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras unchanged. Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $7@$8 25; Illinois, $8@$9; St. Louis, $7 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour dull and unchanged; Fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn quiet at 87c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats dull and prices continue unsettled, and almost nominal; Mixed and White are quoted at 60c.@70c. Rye, small sales at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Shorts, Fine-feed and Middlings, $21@$30 ₱ ton. Receipts—Flour, 3,245 bbls.; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Shorts, 5,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; demand more active, buyers operating freely; prices stronger; stockers firm at $3@$4; through Texans, $2 50@$3 75; common to extra shipping Steers, $4 25@$6 75; shipments, 24,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; market dull and easy; local and shipping demand inactive; common to choice light $7 50@$8; poor to choice heavy, $7 50@$7 90; Philadelphia grades nominally $8@$8 40. Pens cleared. Shipments, 4,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; sales of common to choice, $3 00@$4 50; inferior, $2 75@$3; extra, $4 75.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 25@$1 35. Corn quiet but firm at 82c.@83c. Oats quiet and weak at 50c.@70c. Rye quiet but firm at 90c. Provisions dull, tending downward. Pork nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Hams, Sugar Cured, 13⅝c.@14c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 19. Bagging strong and higher, nominally unchanged at 14c.@14½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—Flour, $6 25@$8. Wheat—New Red, 50c.@1 10, as to quality; Amber, old, $1 25@$1 40. Corn, ear, 65c.; shelled, 65c.@68c. Oats, 40c.@45c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams, 14c. Lard—Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 21.—Flour lower; jobbing sales; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble, $6@$7 50; Choice and Family, $7 75@$8 50. Corn-meal dull, lower, at $3 05. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c.; Clear Sides, 14⅛c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling nominal; Gold, 113.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; White—None here. Oats—Inferior, 50c.@54c.; choice—None here. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for strained. Tar steady at $2.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Printing Cloths market has remained dull and inactive during the past week, prices remaining at the figures last quoted—5½c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64s; sales of the week on this basis, 38,300 pieces.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Sugar dull; small business and prices nominal; No. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 15½@16 reals ₱ arroba; Molasses Sugar, 11½@12 reals; Muscovado Sugar, common to fair, 13@13¼ reals; do., fair to good refining, 13¼@13¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugar, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 16½@17 reals; do., in hhds., 16¾@17¼ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 295,000 bxs. and 15,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 2,200 bxs. and 230 hhds.; exports of the week, 18,000 bxs. and 3,700 hhds., including 9,000 bxs. and 3,500 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $46@$48 ₱ cwt. Butter, $55@$65 ₱ quintal for American. Flour, $39@$41 ₱ bbl. for American. Lard, in kegs, $48 50@$49 ₱ quintal; in tins, $51@$52. Tallow, $27@$30 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $13 50@$14 ₱ arroba; White, $18@$23. Honey, 5@5¼ reals ₱ gallon. Naval stores active; prices nominal. Lumber dull; White Pine, $71@$75 ₱ 1,000; Pitch Pine, $60@$65. White Navy Beans, 28@29 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$58 ₱ quintal. Corn, 13@13½ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops flat; Long Shaved, $80@$85 ₱ M. Freights dull and nominal. Spanish Gold, 228@229; Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 110@112 premium; short sight do., 114@116 premium; 60 days, gold, 132@134 premium; short sight do., 136@138 premium; on London, 168@170 premium; on Paris, 133@135 premium.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOULOTTE, (English Comic Opera.)—Miss Julia Mathews, Miss Rose Temple Messrs. Forrester, Macdermitt, Collier.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. T. E. Morris, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Miss Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—BIG BONANZA—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Ringgold, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Sargent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE—(Comic Opera)—Miss Clara Fisher, Mr. W. H. Woodfield.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It did not need the dreadful crime which was committed in Greenwich street yesterday to convince us that our outlaws are more dangerous than any to be found elsewhere. That had been sufficiently proved by former events, and especially by the Nathan crime, to which this last outrage bears a close resemblance. It now remains for the Police to do something to put an end to these crimes, or at least to do something in that direction, by bringing the ruffians who perpetrate them to justice. There is no doubt that the assailant of Mr. NOE is a professional burglar, and the Police have an accurate description of his person; and it is not unreasonable to demand that he shall be discovered and made to answer for his crime. A much more difficult task has often been successfully met by the Police, and failure in this case will not only incite the outlaws who now infest the City to fresh outrages, but go far to justify those doubts of the efficiency of the Police which have lately been so frequently expressed. This miscreant must be hunted down, or we may as well admit at once that our Police system has utterly failed.

After such a crime as this, people will be disposed to form a very decided opinion with regard to GOV. TILDEN's course in pardoning so many burglars of late. Why were the two men MULLEN and BOOTH let out of the State Prison at Auburn last week? Both had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for burglary, and we may well believe not without the clearest proofs of their guilt, for in these days criminals find it only too easy to escape conviction. The Governor gives no reason for pardoning these men, yet, if he has a good one to offer, surely the public ought to hear of it. Is this a time to be setting burglars at the throats of the public? JOHN KELLY may say yes, because some of them have been useful to the "party" during elections, and may be so again. It can scarcely be expected, however, that the public will agree with him.

By and by, when some frightful loss of life occurs on one of the numerous steamers that ply upon New-York and New-Jersey waters, there will be a great outcry against overcrowding these boats. Yesterday and Saturday the bay and its adjoining waters were constantly dotted with steam-boats specially engaged in the excursion trade, or carrying excursionists in the regular line of business. Some of these were black with people, loaded down to the most dangerous degree, and careening in such a way, when passing notable points, as to excite the alarm of those who saw the sight. There is a law regulating the number of persons to be carried by these vessels, apportioning the passenger list to the tonnage. This law is not enforced, except in a few solitary instances. Passengers will not take the trouble to complain; on the contrary, they continue to crowd the steamers as they do other conveyances, esteeming themselves injured if they cannot struggle in where there were too many before them. The proper authorities will not be held blameless if the stringent provisions against this practice are not enforced.

The Monmouth Park races, which begin at Long Branch to-morrow, are likely to be among the most successful of the season. The announcements already made indicate that the stables of some of the owners of the best racing stock in the country will be represented in the several contests. There are to be three days of racing, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with a variety of exciting contests each day. The season has been a busy one among the patrons of the turf all over the country, and the few remaining weeks of its close will be full of interest, to which this particular meeting will contribute its full share.

Boston is famous for political experiments, which run well for a brief season. Last year one or two political clubs, with social auxiliaries, promised a great deal, talked more, and then disappeared from view. The platform of the newest Boston "notion" in politics, which we print on another page, shows that the movers in this affair take the gloomiest possible view of the condition of the country. Morally, socially, politically, financially, and economically, the nation has gone to the bad, according to these dismal sages. The panacea of a long list of ills is to be found in the formation of a National Union Party, with Gen. BANKS and Mr. LAMAR for candidates in the next Presidential election. It is so easy to "start" a party, that the surprising thing is that no more are invented by restless people. The celerity with which the late "Liberal" organization bloomed, withered, and went to seed ought to encourage the Boston gentlemen, who have solemnly resolved that their wharves are deserted, and that "the daily record of crime and poverty is appalling."

A PAGE OF FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

What a slaughter there would be of political reputations if the public had only a longer memory! Here is GOV. TILDEN, for example, at present resting after his little starring tour in his favorite character of the "Model Reformer," and preparing himself for a new representation of the classic part of "HERCULES TILDEN slaying the Tammany Hydra." The Governor is not exactly a new figure in politics, though many people seem to think that he awoke about four years ago from a long period of hybernation, which began somewhere about the close of the public life of the late SILAS WRIGHT. When the Governor does not drop into the melting mood over the departed glories of the days of WRIGHT and MARCY, he is pretty sure to adopt the heroic strain of reference to his share of the struggle of 1871. Between those two periods his memory is either a blank, or lends itself to some very strange liberties with facts. Here, for instance, is one of the choice bits from his speech at Utica the other day: "I am not of those who accept men who seek shelter under the Democratic flag while they betray the rights and interests of the people. [Applause.] I am in favor now, as in 1871, of shooting as a deserter any man calling himself a Democrat who plunders the people." This was spoken at the time when the Governor said that he felt "like a Grecian in the age of DEMOSTHENES speaking to the Athenians." Mr. TILDEN must have been thinking of the celebrated substitutes for DEMOSTHENES' essentials of oratory—"brass, *brass*, BRASS." Leaving on one side for the present the Governor's opinion in 1871 about the plunderers who sought shelter under the Democratic flag, let us see what he thought about them in 1870. The process by which Mr. TILDEN's alleged conviction on this subject was reached may help us to understand its precise character and value.

In 1870 SAMUEL J. TILDEN was, as he had been for some years before, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. No man knew better than he the character of the men who had contrived to possess themselves not only of absolute power in the City, but also of undisputed authority in the Democratic councils of the State. He had seen TWEED's rise, from the penniless position of a bankrupt chair-maker, to the rank of a millionaire, whose "palatial stables" were the envy of lesser rascals, and whose sumptuously-furnished mansions in town and country were admiringly described by his toadies in the press. Mr. TILDEN not only knew that every dollar of this wealth must have come out of the pockets of the tax-payers, but he also knew how freely it was spent for the campaign expenses of the Democratic Party. He was behind the scenes when the shameful election frauds of 1868 were perpetrated, and as the conspirators began to gather in the fruits of repeating and ballot-stuffing, Mr. TILDEN fulfilled his duty to his fellow-citizens by delivering prosy harangues about "centralization." He was still one of the chief wire-pullers of the party in 1870, and the solitary proof which he afforded of his opposition to the plans of TWEED consisted in a protest against the charter of that year, delivered before the Senate Committee on Cities. Mr. TILDEN has always claimed a great deal of credit for this production, and has always boasted of the clearest foreknowledge of the effects of the enactment of that law. But he certainly sought no occasion to publicly relieve his bosom of the dreadful forebodings which he entertained in regard to the future of the City, and he did all in his power to make people forget that TWEED, SWEENY, and the rest of the gang were mere common plunderers, by working contentedly beside them in political committees, and by accepting their dictation in conventions of the Democratic Party.

At the convention which assembled at Rochester in the Fall of 1870 Mr. TILDEN had a chance to show whatever of manliness or of honesty there was left in him. He had seen how futile it was to dispute TWEED's orders in a Senate the majority of which the ex-chair-maker had bought at so much per head. He knew that there was an equally obedient majority in the Assembly who submitted, for well-understood reasons, to the bullying dictation of TOM FIELDS, and who quailed when "BILLY" HITCHMAN cracked the party whip. Mr. TILDEN knew something of the inside working of Legislatures—could guess what it cost to manipulate a body like that which disgraced the State in 1870, and what kind of annual provision would need to be made to go on manipulating its successors. He could not be ignorant of the fact that TWEED had his grasp upon the throat of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, and that then, if ever, was the time to stir it up to make one last struggle for release. Mr. TILDEN knew that the "slate" approved of by that convention would never have been submitted had it failed to receive the approval of TWEED and SWEENY. Probably no man in the State understood better than SAMUEL J. TILDEN how much Gov. HOFFMAN had done to earn renomination at the hands of his masters of the Ring, and the kind of work he was expected to do to earn the higher honors still in store for him. The man who claims to have refused FISK's retainers with scorn must have had a hearty contempt for the man who signed the Erie Classification bill; the politician who saw through the iniquity of the tax levies, and the irresponsible despotism set up by the charter, ought to have had a very poor opinion of the Governor without whose signature they would not have become law.

To a convention to which Mr. TILDEN refused to admit even as contestants the delegates of the Young Democracy, and to an audience largely composed of the crowd of thieves and shoulder-hitters who had come to sustain the cause of TWEED, it would have been somewhat startling to hear the ornamental Chairman of a dummy State Committee give free expression to his views about the character or the policy of the real heads of the party. A bold, independent speech at the opening of the convention, about the rottenness of the courts, the corruption of the Legislature, the swindling on the canals, and the plunder of the City, might have changed the whole current of recent political history. It would certainly have entitled the man who made it to the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen. But the Ring knew they could trust to the discretion of the Chairman of the State Committee, otherwise he would not have had the chance of appearing at Rochester in that capacity. They had become familiar with the stock harangue about "centralization," and they knew it was good for similar duty many times more. It was only seasonable to have a few references thrown in about BISMARCK, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the French Republic, and it was particularly refreshing to hear that the real danger of the country was that of coming under the heel of a bureaucratic despotism. And so the farce went through, with Mr. TILDEN as the leading actor of the occasion, making grimaces over imaginary perils and shutting his eyes to real ones—straining at the gnat of Federal interference with elections, and swallowing the camel of the twin despotism of the Tammany and Erie Rings. Mr. TILDEN, by his share in the mummery at Rochester, helped to bring TWEED and his gang within reach of the national Capitol, to give a new lease of life to the influence of BARNARD and CARDOZO, and to wring some additional millions of plunder from the tax-payers of New-York.

DR. HOLLAND ON THE BEECHER CASE.

There is an article in one of the magazines on the Beecher case which is announced as "from the pen of Dr. HOLLAND." It is also announced that Dr. HOLLAND is the author of "numerous works of genius." We are glad to hear the latter statement, for new works of genius are getting rather scarce in our time. For ourselves, it is with shame we confess that the name of HOLLAND conveys (as Dr. NEWMAN said of some one) no meaning whatever to our minds; we have never had the privilege of reading any of Dr. HOLLAND's writings, except this article of his on the Beecher case. They say he is a poet. It may be so; we are not in a position to dispute it. We have not yet found time to get so far as HOLLAND's poems in our own readings. But however great he may be in the world of imagination, we must beg to tell him that he shows to little advantage when he addresses himself to matters of fact. To so little that, if we formed an estimate of him from this article alone, we should take him for a rather narrow-minded and weak-headed sort of person, instead of a man of genius. And that would evidently be a great blunder.

Dr. HOLLAND assures us, to begin with, that the trial of Mr. BEECHER ended in his "virtual acquittal," and placed him "in a better position before the public than he was when the trial began." This is a very strange way of looking at the matter. The trial opened, and was carried on, under circumstances of overwhelming advantage for the defendant. It took place in a city where his popularity was boundless. Public opinion and public sympathies were strongly on his side. It would, we honestly believe, be next door to impossible to get a jury of twelve men in Brooklyn to convict Mr. BEECHER of anything, so strong is the popular faith in his rectitude. The relations between the defendant and the particular jury which tried him were so marked that they became a subject of universal comment. The foreman took no pains to conceal his anxiety to acquit Mr. BEECHER. Mr. BEECHER himself boasted to a *World* reporter that eleven of the jury were certainly in his favor. All the money, as he has also boasted since the trial, was on his own side. Extraordinary pains were taken to get the newspapers there also. And yet, in spite of all these efforts and circumstances, one-fourth of the jury remained to the last of the opinion that he was guilty. And Dr. HOLLAND calls this a "virtual acquittal," which puts Mr. BEECHER "in a better position than he was before." We are thus given to understand that in order to complete a man's reputation and happiness, it is necessary for him to be tried for adultery, and to have one-fourth of the jury believe him guilty, and this in his own town, where his popularity and personal influence are alike unexampled. We hope that Dr. HOLLAND's "position" will never be improved in this manner. He has done us no injury, for we have never read his books; but, even if he had, we should be sorry to see him "vindicated" as Mr. BEECHER has been.

The great argument, however, brought forward by the most illustrious poet of the nineteenth century is this: "There never was any probability in it," meaning the charge. Dr. HOLLAND repeats this over and over again, and it evidently is conclusive to his own mind. Now what can any sensible man say to it, except that it proves how little fitted are inspired persons to discuss the practical affairs of the world? We are, it appears, not to pay the least attention to the evidence in a case, but to consider merely the *probabilities* or otherwise of a man's guilt. Law courts and laws, juries and Judges, are thus proved to be cumbrous pieces of machinery which we retain from deference to an antiquated superstition, but which ought now to be superseded by Dr. HOLLAND's easy method of dispensing justice. Indeed, in the very next article, Dr. HOLLAND describes the jury system as a "wretched old humbug," which ought to be "got rid of at once." We begin to think his own plan is better. The trial need not last three minutes, and would, indeed, be confined to something like the following process:

Dr. Holland—Bring forward the accused. What is he?

Prosecutor—Please your Honor, a clergyman.

Dr. Holland—A clergyman! Then is it probable he would do anything wrong? No—I acquit him. [*To Prosecutor*] Get out of this court as quickly as you can.

Prosecutor—But he has admitted—

Dr. Holland—Don't tell me! I tell you it is not probable he has admitted anything.

Prosecutor—But, your Honor, I can prove—

Dr. Holland—Oh, never mind what you can prove. I tell you there is no probability in your charge. Get out. The gentleman is acquitted.

A simple process of rendering justice, no doubt—but new, decidedly new. If Dr. HOLLAND had not won immortality as a poet—as we are assured he has done—he would deserve it for this discovery. Col. BAKER would, doubtless, have liked to have been tried under it rather than under the old system. A man past fifty, with wife and children, a distinguished officer, with a great position in life—that such a man should find himself for a few minutes in a railroad car with a young lady, and then suddenly make an indecent assault upon her, what could be more improbable? How much more likely that the young woman was acting from malice, or was laboring under some hallucination? "There is no probability in it," Dr. HOLLAND would have decided, and Col. BAKER, instead of losing at least £20,000 in money, and being condemned to a year's imprisonment, and forfeiting everything which a man holds dear in this world, would have left Dr. HOLLAND's delightful court "without a stain upon his character."

But what about the evidence? For, after all, the common mind will still turn to that with curiosity. Man cannot be expected to abandon all at once the forms and habits which have been practiced for countless ages. How, then, does this good Dr. HOLLAND meet the evidence in the case? By another simple process—he does not stop to look at it at all. He goes round the other way. He is like a man whom we heard defending Mr. BEECHER the other day. "But have you studied the evidence?" asked his friend. "Evidence!" said he with scorn, "I don't want to read any evidence! I *know* Mr. BEECHER is innocent without bothering about that." This, no doubt, was a beautiful example of faith—but in courts of justice, men must be judged by their works, not by faith. In like manner, DR. HOLLAND disposes of the present case in a few words—"The adverse testimony that was given on the trial is too pitifully contemptible to be soberly considered." So that ends *that* matter. But what about Mr. BEECHER's own terrible admissions? Well, Dr. HOLLAND finds not the least difficulty in dealing with them. This is what he says on the subject—please to notice the sarcastic style: "But he [BEECHER] confessed. Ah! did he? Is it the habit of men to go around among their friends confessing their adulteries?" We do not know, but the question is entirely irrelevant to the case. It would be more to the purpose to ask Dr. HOLLAND, "Is it the habit of innocent wives to go around accusing themselves of adultery?" For that is what Mrs. TILTON did, and it was not till after Mr. BEECHER had been confronted with her confession, that he opened his mouth. He did not make a voluntary confession—he merely pleaded guilty to a charge. Dr. HOLLAND had better read Mr. BEECHER's own account of his interview with Mrs. TILTON, after she had accused him of making "improper advances" to her.

We should judge that Dr. HOLLAND has a somewhat poor opinion of all persons, male or female, whose minds are not convinced by his peculiar train of reasoning. They are, he says, "mean and nasty," sunk in "stupidity," "cruel and unmanly"; nay, he waxes wrath as he dwells upon their perversity, and denounces them as "whoremongers and adulterers, pimps and panders." Dear, dear! A poet in a rage seems to become "no better than one of the wicked," as *Falstaff* says. Is Dr. HOLLAND's poetry anything like this? We are half inclined to buy a complete copy of his works, just to find out—merely taking the precaution to give them to somebody else to read. It is clearly nothing to what Dr. HOLLAND *can* do when he tries, for he distinctly says that he "shrinks from using strong words." Really? Then we should like to see him, just for once, when he is airing his entire vocabulary, and lashing out without any restraint whatever. It would be quite as amusing as to see the editor of a respectable magazine abusing as "pimps and panders" a large number of persons who cannot bring their minds to accept the same view of the evidence in a case which he has been pleased to adopt.

A COMPLAINT FROM "THE PROVINCES."

New-York contains the largest population of any city in the United States. It has the greatest number of people who are to be amused or instructed by plays, operas, or other dramatic and musical performances Metropolitan audiences have a wide range from which to choose their entertainment. They are exacting, not easily captivated, and, to some extent at least, critical. New plays and new actors, accordingly, usually receive the stamp of approval here before they are expected to succeed elsewhere. This is not an anomalous state of things. Generally speaking, it is true of any country in which there is a large capital city. When a new play is produced at Glasgow, or Dublin, the opinions of London critics, rather than those of Liverpool or Manchester, would be quoted for the enlightenment of play-goers. We might as well be expected to go to Oshkosh to find the latest fashions in woman's gear, as to inquire of any of the cities of the interior States concerning the merits of a new "star" blazing on the theatrical horizon. Such an appearance outside of New-York might well be regarded as a phenomenon.

But some American cities seem restive under the imputation of "provincialism" which this condition of facts imposes upon them. Chicago, for example, that brightest, busiest, and most self-asserting city of the North-west, chafes not a little under its *quasi* dependence upon New-York. Even so genial a paper as the Chicago *Tribune* is disposed to rate its home readers soundly for their "slavish tendency to ape the opinions of the biggest city." It calls upon Chicago people to decide for themselves whether a play is good or not, and to cease professing to like a play because somebody else has said it is good. We have heard something like this before. It is a common complaint. The corrective which Chicago proposes for itself is certainly radical, as well as peculiar. The managers of two Chicago theatres are to produce plays written by local authors. If these succeed, not only will "the slavish dependence upon the East be broken down," according to the *Tribune*, but the example of Chicago will be generally imitated, "and a better day will dawn for the American dramatist and the American stage." Let us add that actors and managers will then flee from New-York to secure the plays which they cannot find here.

Now, the fact is that good American plays are greatly desired by theatrical people. It is not true that the country is "full of mute, inglorious Sheridans and Goldsmiths" because of the limited capacity for production in the theatres of the Metropolis, as New-York is called. If our Western or Eastern friends are hiding inglorious geniuses who should be writing great plays, they are wronging the whole country. One such man, or a dozen such men, will find welcome and a market in New-York, though Chicago hesitate to applaud, and Boston turns a cold shoulder. The same is true of actors. No "star" will be satisfied with his stellar brilliancy until he has shone in the great City of the country; and if any of the so-called provincial theatres ever discover such a luminary, they are not satisfied until he has added Metropolitan approval to his cap-sheaf of success. Similarly, the painter who has charmed Steilacoom or Miami with his works, comes straight to New-York, if he would be quite sure of his being a genius. Whose fault is it?

The fact is that the market for literary and artistic products establishes its own standard of criticism. It is not surprising that Chicago, for example, should happen to defer involuntarily to the criticism of New-York, rather than set up its own. It is a saving of mental labor; many a man asks his neighbor, "What do you think of this book?" before he buys it for his own reading. But we cannot believe that a really good play would fail in Chicago, or elsewhere, because it had not first passed the ordeal of a production in this City. We should prefer to retain faith enough in the intelligence of Chicago theatre-goers to trust them to approve or damn a play on its own merits. If it did not succeed in Chicago, it ought not to succeed anywhere else. On the other hand, it is not uncommon for "star" actors to try a new play in some of the smaller cities before bringing it out here. The verdict of the "provincial" audience is accepted as almost conclusive. It may not increase the equanimity of our provincial friends to learn that this sort of experimenting is called "trying it on the dog."

There is more activity in criticism as well as in production in any great central community, as compared with smaller places. Here and there one finds a lesser city, like Boston for instance, which makes art a special study. It is Boston which says that it has outgrown GILMORE and his music—since that musician has come to New-York; and it is Boston which complains that the delicate strains of THEODORE THOMAS are "wasted on the large, coarse ear of New-York." But these superfine powers of criticism are rare. We shall probably be obliged to let Boston keep the opinions, while we selfishly absorb all the good music. It is not our fault that we have a great and populous City, and that depositaries of art attract hither so vast a proportion of our native candidates for national recognition, nor can we blame these ambitious people if they come.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

The disturbances which have broken out in the Danubian Provinces may at any moment assume an unwished-for importance. The conflict begun in Herzegovina is only a fresh episode of an old story; but nobody can say when and where it will end. And the whole Eastern question may yet be revived by means of it. The mere force of circumstances renders this possible. If Russia were governed by a less scrupulous monarch than the present Emperor, war would be not improbable. Fortunately, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is one of the ablest statesmen of the age, and this time he is not likely to be actuated by rash counsels.

Born in 1800, he is in his seventy-fifth year, and since 1856 he has filled the office of Vice Chancellor in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He succeeded Count NESSELRODE, but is much more popular than he. The latter was of German lineage, while Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has none but pure Russian blood in his veins. He belongs to another school of politics than his friend BISMARCK. Instead of the rough, off-hand manner of the Prussian Chancellor, he has a winning air of mingled dignity and gentleness, the charm of polished wit, and great elegance of address. In business, as well as out of it, he is a gentleman; as a diplomatist he is of the Talleyrand and Metternich school, always serene and self-possessed, and too well bred to be arrogant or rude.

Among the traits which characterize him, the more striking perhaps are his love for Russia and his hatred of Austria. Like every true Russian, he has not pardoned Austria for what they call "her boundless ingratitude" at the time of the Crimean war. For this reason he is perhaps more partial to BISMARCK than he would otherwise be. His friendship for that iron-handed statesman made him depart from the international policy followed by the Emperor NICHOLAS. That monarch had little sympathy for a united Germany, whose first thought, according to a famous Russian circular of 1848, would be one of unjust extension, and whose first cry would be a cry for war.

When ALEXANDER II. began the new reign by a series of liberal measures and reforms, he was powerfully aided by GORTSCHAKOFF. The unmitigated despotism of old Russia had fallen with the Emperor NICHOLAS. Other times had brought forth other wants. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was conscious of the change. His main efforts were directed toward improving the condition of his country, and keeping out of the whirlpool of foreign embarrassments, showing himself to be a steadfast defender of the European equilibrium. This policy of moderation has had two salutary effects: it gave Russia the time and the means of recovering from the political and moral consequences of the Crimean war, and set her up as the only power able to balance the preponderance of Prussia. The peace of Europe is in some measure at her discretion. That she intends to protect it against wanton violation seems certain, as shown in three instances. First, during the excitement created by the pastoral letters of some French Bishops; secondly, at the time of the contention between France and Spain; lastly, in conjunction with England in the dangerous crisis through which Europe has recently passed. Neither the Czar nor his Minister favors the idea of another war. Both appear to have a sense of their own responsibility which considerations of a lower order would not override.

It would probably require serious and powerful causes to change the course of the Russian present policy. Such causes do not now exist, and there is no immediate reason to fear that they will soon appear. The work hitherto accomplished by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, commands confidence. It is glorious enough to satisfy him. He is advanced in years, and the opportunities he has used to display his wisdom, his moderation, and his justice warrant the belief that he considers these virtues essential to a statesman, and that therefore he will practice them to the end.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

"The Big Bonanza" will be acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night, and will remain upon the bills of that house throughout the week. At Robinson Hall "Chilpéric" is to make way for "The Princess of Trébizonde." The Theatre Comique and the Olympic open this evening for the season. "The Jack and Jill Pantomime Troupe" appear for the first time at the Metropolitan Theatre. Elsewhere the attractions of the week just closed are to be maintained.

OBITUARY.

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER.

Henry H. Starkweather, father of Mrs. John T. Hoffman, died at Saratoga, Saturday night, of softening of the brain. He had been ill for a year or more, and had been under treatment at Saratoga during the present season. Mr. Starkweather will be chiefly remembered for his connection with the Tweed régime in the position of Collector of Assessments in the Street Department, to which he was appointed by Tweed, May 11, 1867. The unpleasant charges in connection with his official fees, which amounted to over half a million dollars during the past four years of his services, will be remembered by all who are familiar with local political history. In April of the present year a suit was began against Mr. Starkweather by the prosecution in the civil suits against the Ring to recover $130,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City Treasury in various ways. This suit is still pending. He was seventy-two years old at the time of his death. The funeral will occur at the house of ex-Gov. Hoffman in Albany, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

MR. BAYLE BERNARD.

The death of this dramatic writer was announced in our telegraph news columns a few weeks ago. The London *Telegraph* of the 10th instant, referring to his death, says: "A preceding generation of playgoers derived from his many contributions to the stage the enjoyment of a vast amount of sound intellectual amusement, for his works were numerous and in most instances reached a high standard of literary value. Thoroughly versed in the past and modern history of the theatres, his knowledge of the dramatic art was extensive, and his critical judgment was at once shrewd and appreciative. His first piece was produced at the Olympic in 1827, and his latest work was the *Life of Samuel Lover*, published last year. Mr. Bayle Bernard enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends, and he has left behind him a widow and a youthful daughter to mourn an irreparable loss."

MR. WILLIAM BENNETT.

The London journals of the 10th inst. announce the death on the 8th of this veteran English actor. He was for nearly half a century associated with the Drury Lane and English Opera companies as a representative of old men in farces and comedies. For a considerable period he had filled the position of Secretary to the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund.

THE TROUBLES AT TRIPOLI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may not be generally known to your readers that the Tripoli of to-day is not the Tripoli of fifty years ago. In 1834 the dynasty of our old enemies, the Caramanlis, was overthrown by the Turks, and the reigning Bashaw was carried a prisoner to Constantinople, where he died some years later. Since those events Tripoli has lost its quasi independence, and become a simple province of Turkey. It is governed by a Pacha appointed by the Sultan, and removable at his pleasure; and in point of fact the post is never held by the same individual for more than three or four years.

The rule is strictly military, and the best order is maintained. Murder and robbery by violence, although not unknown, are less frequent than in most parts of Europe or America. This statement may astonish you, but it is true. I have lived twenty years in that country, much of the time in the far interior, under a tent, among the nomadic tribes, with no other protection than a letter of safe conduct from the Pacha, and I was never molested or robbed of a cent's worth of property.

This state of things does not result, however, from the good disposition of the people, but from the rigor of the Turkish rule and the dread of authority.

Of late years the Pachas and other high officials have been generally Turks of the modern school—not much given to religious fanaticism; and they are especially anxious to keep well with the foreign Consuls, by whom they are often unmercifully bullied. I have seen one of the haughtiest of them tremble in his boots at the frown of a French Consul in the best days of the Empire, who told him to his face that he would have him removed in thirty days, and kept his promise.

I know nothing of the present head of the Government at Tripoli, except that he is the servant of his master at Stamboul, who will displace and punish him if he has failed in his duty to our Consul. But I am prepared to believe that the poor devil has done his level best to find the culprit, but without success, as sometimes happens even in places nearer home. Now, however, that he is threatened by a naval force, a culprit will undoubtedly be found. But whether he ever saw or heard of the American Consul or his wife is another matter. I inclose my card, and remain, &c. LEPTIS

NEWPORT.

NOTES OF LIFE AT THIS TIME-HONORED RESORT—ARRIVALS, AND WHO THEY ARE—AMUSEMENTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1875.

As your readers have been notified by telegram, the New-York yacht fleet disbanded this morning to the regret of the hotel-keepers and the large class who are socially and pecuniarily benefited by their visit to the Isle of Aquidneck. To make up for the loss the United States steamers Powhatan and Alert arrived here last night, and intend to make a long tarry. The latter vessel has the cadet engineers on board. The frigate Constellation and the torpedo-boat Alarm are also here, which fact goes to show that Newport in the Summer season is a favorite spot for Uncle Sam's officials to visit. Postmaster General Jewell and Secretary Robeson are here now, and are well pleased with the attractions of the city. Mr. Sartoris is stopping at the Ocean House. Mrs. Gen. Belknap and family and Henry Clews are also at the Ocean, together with the following: J. C. Browning, of Camden, N. J.; J. Richmond and wife, M. Bush and family, Alexander Brown (banker) and wife, L. R. Hassinger, Philadelphia; H. A. Warner, J. W. Hubbell, New-Haven; D. S. Hammond, Fleming Smith and wife, J. C. Wyman, C. Rooke, B. Rooke, Mrs. J. K. Warren, Miss Townsend, Mrs. F. Payson, Mrs. H. J. Smith, W. B. Smith, Mr. Haven, C. Kelton, Mrs. Comstock, A. A. Sutton and wife, Z. Carpenter and wife, J. H. Davis, Miss Cora Hatch, Miss Mary Hatch, Miss Lucy Rigney, Mrs. J. C. Watson, T. Braine, J. P. Boyd, all of New-York; J. M. Gilman and wife, Cincinnati; J. Ahern, D. P. Tilson, Dr. J. C. Jarvis and family, Hartford; Mrs. J. Edwards, Miss Cheney C. Manne, Boston; Dr. J. W. Cox, Albany; Thomas Moore, Miss B. Moore, Pittsburg; G. B. Elliot, Elliotsville, Ind.; Capt. J. A. Miller, United States Navy; A. Carnley, A. A. Carnley, of Marathon, N. Y.; James S. Spencer and family, of Philadelphia; James A. Burden, of New-York; G. M. Rhoades, of Grand Rapids, and A. S. Hathaway, of Boston, are at the Aquidneck, and the following well-known parties are at Hartmann's, an exclusive and aristocratic stopping place: Hon. John Jay, late United States Minister to Austria; Hon. A. Gripp, of the Swedish Legation; G. Natrop, Nathaniel Thayer, Ira O. Paine, Perry Belmont, of New-York, and J. P. Grund, of Philadelphia. Sir Edward Thornton is the guest of L. P. Morton, Esq., of New-York. On Monday he attended the pigeon match for $2,500 a side, between J. G. Heckscher and J. P. Grund, and to-day attended a picnic given at Middletown by Ward McAllister, of New-York, and at which were present many of the *élite* of the place.

We do not learn of many Princes or titled people who have made their arrival known at the watering-places; however, two have made their appearance here, one of whom is no other than Prince Camillo Starhemberg, of Austria, who is spending a few weeks here as the guest of T. A. Havemeyer, son of the late Mayor of New-York. He will remain here for several weeks, after which he will go in search of the buffalo on the Western plains. The other Prince is registered at the Ocean House as Pu de Camporeale, said to belong to a prominent family of Italy. The French Minister, M. Bertholdi, who is spending a few weeks here, like his predecessor, the Marquis de Noailles, is extremely fond of this quiet watering-place, and we learn that he will rent a villa here next Summer. M. De Uriarte, the Spanish Minister, and Comte de Litta, the Italian Chargé d'Affairs, are also spending their vacation here. The Count and Coutess de St. Paul and the Count and Countess de Pollone are at the Ocean House, and Admiral Alden, of the Navy, is spending a few days at the villa of C. N. Beach, of Hartford. Major Gen. Cullum, United States Army, has been here for several days, and Commander E. P. Lull, in charge of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien for the interoceanic canal, and John Lay, inventor of a torpedo, are also in the city.

The visitors will have opportunity on Monday next to witness a performance by the Bellevue Dramatic Club, an institution made up from among the Summer residents. The steeplechasing movement will be a novelty for Newport. The track is located in the town of Middletown, near the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club. It will be the means of prolonging the season. Thus far $3,500 has been subscribed, which is a large sum considering the subscription has only been open three days.

MEETING OF THE BANCROFTS.

The descendants of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft held their first annual gathering in Reading, Mass., on Thursday, nearly 500 being present. The Boston *Globe* says that among the members of the family from many towns, counties, and States were men of eminence in business, law, and politics. At 2 o'clock the company assembled around the music stand and listened to the band and selections of vocal music by a chorus from the Bancroft family. Solon Bancroft, President of the day, stated briefly the object of calling those relatives and friends together, and then introduced Mr. John Bancroft, of New-York, the historical orator of the day. Mr. Bancroft gave an elaborate history of the family, with accounts of the deeds of valor and strength of character of the ancient and more prominent ancestors. The prominence of this family in war and local statesmanship was especially marked. Interesting remarks were made by Rev. A. E. Winship, Solon Bancroft, Sidney C. Bancroft, and George Herrick. Banners bearing the genealogy of the family were exhibited, and attracted a great deal of interest. Also a representation of a "coat of arms," which was presented to Archbishop Bancroft, which bore the inscription, "Dae Deus Incencium," (Give God the Increase.) The oldest descendant present was Mrs. Hannah Lewis, aged eighty-three, and the youngest, Harry Bancroft McIntire of the sixth generation, aged two months.

JAPAN'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

In December, 1871, we published a cable telegram announcing that an embassy of unprecedented rank and importance was on its way from Japan, and that the Mikado was willing to open up the whole country to foreign intercourse if a united request for such concession should be made by the various great powers. Two years later an incident occurred to point the rapid march of events. The Mikado and his consort received the wives of the Ministers of the United States and of Russia—a concession, we believe, without precedent. And now, in 1875, we have to mark another great stride toward modern civilization. On the 20th of June took place the first meeting of the Chihokuen Kaigi, or Parliament of the chief officers of the Fu and Ken. On the Mikado arriving in state at the eastern gate, the band of the imperial marines struck up, and his Majesty entered the temple between two rows of officials, and proceeded to make a speech, in which he stated that his object in opening the Provincial Parliament was to secure the thorough discussion of all matters affecting the interior economy of the Empire, and of securing to the provinces adequate representation. He further especially urged them to sink minor differences in efforts for the general good. The Speaker of the Chamber alluded in response to the fact that they had no experience to guide their deliberations, but promised earnest endeavors toward the end desired. To this his Majesty replied: "It was our intention to convoke this assembly in the May of last year. But at that time our foreign relations were attended with some perplexities and demanded its postponement. We now greatly rejoice that the members have assembled together. This being your first meeting, for which our history affords neither precedent nor guiding law, our hopes are based on the tenor of your reply, and we confidently trust that your efforts will avail to bring forth from deep sources streams of lasting happiness to the people." All nations will unite in sympathy with this last great constitutional move in this most interesting country. Unforeseen difficulties and complications can scarcely fail to attend the experiment, but in hands so intelligent we have slight fear as to the ultimate triumph of the parliamentary system of government.

THE ARMAMENTS OF BRAZIL.

A military communication in the Cologne *Gazette* states that the standing Army of Brazil is composed now of 16,055 men, with 1,474 officers. During the war with Paraguay Brazil had 73,784 men under arms. The Police of the country numbers 9,970 foot and 1,082 horsemen. The National Guard, composed of men of the second line, consists of 464,870 infantry, 48,478 cavalry, and 7,746 artillery, which, after adding to it a reserve of 89,147, gives a total of 611,241 men. The marines number 6,296 men. The Navy possesses sixteen iron-clad vessels, without counting the iron-clad floating batteries, and four iron-clad vessels in course of construction. Of these sixteen iron-clads, four of 300-horse power, and carrying from four to eight 150-pounders each, are ranged in the first class, and six of 200-horse power, and carrying from four to eight guns of from 68 to 150 pounds each, in the second class; one of 100-horse power belongs to the third class, and five of 100-horse power, and carrying one 150-pounder each, belong to the fourth class. The Navy is manned with 5,482 men.

WASHINGTON.

BAGGAGE OF FOREIGN TRAVELERS.

CIRCULAR TO OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS—WHAT WILL BE REQUIRED OF PERSONS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES—A TWENTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the following circular relating to entries of baggage by passengers arriving in the United States in ocean steamers. The circular will be issued to Customs officers as soon as it can be printed:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of section 2,799 of the Revised Statutes, persons who arrive in the United States will be required to make due entry of their wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, and to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by said section. This entry may contain only a general description, as, for instance, "wearing apparel," "professional books," "implements," &c., indicating, however, the nature of the occupation, profession, or trade in which such books, implements, &c., are used.

A seperate entry must also be made of all dutiable articles, if any, contained in each passenger's baggage, to which the oath of the passenger must be annexed, as required by sections 9 and 10 of the act of June 22, 1874. This entry must specify each article, or, where there are more than one of the same kind or description, the exact quantity, in such manner that the same may be readily identified, and the "actual cost or foreign market value" carried into the appropriate column, opposite each item of the description. The rate and amount of duties will be stated in the respective columns by the Customs officers.

Surveyors of Customs will see that a baggage entry is made by each cabin passenger and filed in the Custom-house. The entries will be examined in the Surveyor's office and checked off by the passenger lists of steamers before filing. If any entry shall be missing, due inquiry will be made concerning the same, and the inspector who examined the baggage will be held primarily accountable for such missing entry.

Unauthorized persons will in no case be allowed to remove baggage entries from the files.

Collectors of Customs will be supplied with blank forms of baggage entries, and are directed to afford every possible facility to passengers to obtain information in regard to the requirements of law and regulations for the entry of baggage.

To this end a sufficient number of blank forms will be furnished by the Surveyor to steamers upon their clearance from the United States for European ports, to be used in making entry of passengers' baggage upon the return trip; and the officers of such steamers are hereby respectfully requested to co-operate with the department in its efforts to carry out the law by delivering to each passenger on the return trip one or more of said blanks, as may be needed, in order that there may be abundant opportunity for filling up the same prior to the arrival of the vessel in port.

In view of the importance of an exact observance of the statutory provisions for collecting duties on importations subject thereto, Customs officers are urged to use their best efforts for a rigid and impartial adherence to the rules above prescribed.

C. F. BURNAM, Acting Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

According to the report of the commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank, there is now on hand in cash $466,000, and it is expected that this amount will be increased to $616,000 by the 1st of September, at which date a dividend of twenty per cent. will be declared. The total number of depositors in the bank and its branches is 67,000. Due notice of the dividend will be given. Depositors will be required to forward their passbooks to the Commissioners in this city. The amount of dividend will be entered on the depositors' books, which will then be returned to them, with a check for the amount. Depositors outside of Washington will be paid by checks upon the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The banking-house in this City is appraised at a valuation of $315,000. It is located directly opposite the United States Treasury Department, one of the most valuable sites in Washington. The Commissioners rejected a cash offer of $250,000 for the property, believing the Government will take it at its appraised value.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AT SOUTHERN PORTS.

The Treasury officials have encountered some difficulties recently in inspecting vessels arriving at Southern ports to ascertain their sanitary condition. It appears that the State and municipal authorities object that the right to make such inspections is in them and not in the officers of the United States Government. By United States statute such interference is constituted an offense punishable by a fine of $100 in each instance. The department has determined to take steps to enforce this penalty in case such interference is repeated.

LOUISA WALDRON OF THE TUG-BOAT CASE.

Among the twenty-three non-resident insane patients who were turned out of the Government Insane Asylum by Dr. Nichols, by order of the District authorities, were the following, all of whom were left in New-York City in June last: Luke Gallagher, Patrick McGinniss, S. Mumford Barnes, Bridget Campbell, Thomas Black, James Curran, George W. Campbell, A. Lovell Leborn, and Ludwig Kluge. William Wright was taken to Albany the same month. The following record is made of Louisa Waldron, who recently figured in a sensational case in the New-York Police Court: "Louisa Waldron, admitted March 11, 1873, believed to be Olive E. Dutton, a native of Ludlow, Mass., about twenty-eight years old. If so, she ran away with a man named Charles Francis, and lived with him for some time in New-York City. She left him or he cast her off; since that time she appears to have lived with several other men in New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis; has a child seven years old in the Children's Hospital, Washington; has been in several jails or prisons; was sent here on account of excessive use of opium; that practice and other excesses have greatly impaired her constitution, and she looks like a woman of forty or more; is well educated, now takes no opium, and is as well as she is ever likely to be, but will probably resume the use of opium soon after restraint is withdrawn, and resume her habits of passing counterfeit checks and money; there appears to be no moral reform. Eloped May 3."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

District Attorney Dyer, of St. Louis, who has been detailed to visit New-York to collect and arrange testimony in the prosecution of the Western whisky cases, will leave here for New-York on Wednesday. Mr. Dyer says the cases of Avery, ex-Chief Clerk of the Treasury, and Joyce are of unusual importance, because in these cases testimony will be introduced to prove a general conspiracy on the part of distillers to defraud the Government. The counts in the indictments are so numerous as to provide means by which any testimony bearing upon the frauds may be introduced. After proving the existence of a general conspiracy, an effort will be made to connect Avery and Joyce with it. It is expected the evidence in these two cases will form a satisfactory basis for the trial of the illicit distillers in November.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Reed Worden, who sails from New-York on the first of September, to take command of the South Pacific Station, in place of Rear Admiral Collins, deceased, will probably meet the Richmond, flag-ship of the station, at Panama, that vessel having been ordered there some weeks ago, on account of the political troubles at that place, to look after American interests.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Typographical Union No. 101, of this city, last night rescinded its permission to printers not employed in the Government Printing Office to work for less than sixty cents per thousand. This action was the result of the power of a majority composed of Government printers over the minority composed of the so-called down-town printers, who are employed by individual or private establishments. The price paid by the latter is forty-five cents except the *National Republican* newspaper, which pays fifty cents per thousand. The compositors in the news-room of that journal struck to-day, and their places have been supplied by non-union men. The result of this will be that individual employers will not pay the rates paid at the Government Office in the future, and will send North and South for non-union men. No complaint of any of the private offices of failure to pay the compositors promptly is made by the union.

PACIFIC COAST CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Treasury Agent Mills has been directed to proceed to the Pacific Coast for the purpose of inspecting the custom-houses of that section and introducing required reforms.

THE NEW BOSTON PARTY.

GEN. BANKS' FRIENDS MEET AND ORGANIZE WITH A VIEW TO HIS ELEVATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

It has suddenly been discovered in Boston that Gen. N. P. Banks has a large number of friends, and that every one of them is anxious to see him elevated to the Presidency, at the election in 1876. He has accordingly been formally brought forward, with Gen. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Vice President. The movement was "initiated" in Boston, Saturday. Some of his friends then met there, heard a letter from him read, and adopted a platform. They claimed that he had other friends in other parts of New-England; and not only in New-England, but in the South and the West, and all these friends were ready to rally 'round him, upon a platform which they epitomize thus: "The issues of the war are past and reconciliation is a fact. Let the currency alone and build up the credit of the nation until its notes are worth dollar for dollar. Put honest men in office; save the millions now being stolen and pay off the national debt."

The meeting was presided over by Col. Russell H. Conwell, and that gentleman, in a brief speech, told the rest what they had assembled for, and explained the causes which had led to the desire to see a new party organized. The desire, he said, was felt in the South and in the West, and there was a decided need that a new organization should be felt in American politics. The movement, if successful, would be the beginning of a good reform; if unsuccessful, it would only be like hundreds of other movements which were sincere and earnest. The speaker felt that the movement was a grand one, even though derided by newspapers and ridiculed by politicians. The latter would not connect themselves to the new party because they had much to lose. But the people, he thought, had much to gain. He also said that it had been deemed expedient by the committee to ask Gen. Banks to be present at the meeting, and read his letter to Gen. Banks as follows:

BOSTON, Aug. 20, 1875.

Hon. N. P. Banks:

DEAR GENERAL: Can you be present at the meeting of the various delegates from the clubs of the new National Union Party of Massachusetts, at the Parker House, on Saturday? I feel sure that the principles and objects of the organization will meet with your approval, while it would gratify me personally to see your name connected with the movement. Our motto will be, I think, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." I inclose resolutions of our club embodying our platform. Yours truly,

RUSSELL H. CONWELL.

In response he had received the following reply:

WALTHAM, 20th August, 1875.

Russell H. Conwell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is received. It will be difficult for me to meet you to-morrow, but at another time I shall gladly do so. I approve the general objects stated in the paper inclosed to me, and rejoice that so many soldiers and sailors are ready to move with you in this direction. It would be difficult for the people of the North or South to resist the views of the men who represented them in the Army or Navy; but if these are or can be united in the support of just principles of government and the rights of different classes and sections of the country, it will afford a basis for patriotic and harmonious action which we greatly need, and which no other class of people can offer. To all such efforts I give my best wishes and all the aid in my power. I thank you for the desire expressed in your letter (as in some other quarters) "to see my name connected with the movement." But this would not accord with my wishes nor its interests. I am not an aspirant or a candidate for the Presidency. I would not like my name to stand in the way of any united and just efforts for that reform in the policy and example of the Government which, I think, more than four-fifths of the people desire. For this I am ready to work with you and all other persons, regardless of the controversies of the past, reserving to myself only the right which I accord to others, of voting for those best able to secure the changes universally demanded.

Very truly yours, N. P. BANKS.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the platform, as follows:

Whereas, In time of great danger men naturally organize themselves in defensive lines; and whereas there has seldom been a period in the century of our national existence when the people felt less secure in their possessions and in their personal liberties than now; and whereas the daily record of crime and poverty is appalling, our manufactories are silent, our wharves deserted, our property depreciating, labor a drug, fraud in public offices the rule rather than the exception, and such a sense of insecurity prevailing that capitalists hoard their money in the banks while internal and foreign trade is paralyzed, and whereas this condition has been the result of dishonesty in high places and the fanning of the late war's baneful fires by unscrupulous or short-sighted partisans of the heretofore dominant parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the further support of extreme Democratic or Republican partisan organizations, whatever may have been their value to the nation in times past, is now dangerous and unpatriotic, inasmuch as it keeps in sight the ghosts of issues long since dead, and tends to prolong an animosity injurious to our internal prosperity and to our credit and influence abroad.

Second. That the time has fully come when the people should resume their sway over the affairs of the nation and organize anew, abjuring that which is useless or dangerous in the experience of the past, and adopting such measures as are adapted to the changed condition of the country.

Third. That the enormous frauds upon the revenue, the forgeries and defaulting in the finances of the Treasury, the thefts in every department of the Government now being unearthed by investigations teach the people that dishonesty in public office is a heinous crime which should be more severely punished by the law than our statutes at present provide.

Fourth—Public officers should be more careful of the nation's money than they are of their own, and all extravagant outlays and "ornamental" offices should be discontinued, while the taxes should be taken from the necessaries of life and the duties upon luxuries increased.

Fifth—The Government should build its own vessels, manufacture its own ordnance, and make its own material therefor.

Sixth—Great combinations, monopolies and corporations which tend to concentrate capital and oppress the people, should be under the strict supervision of law.

Seventh—Every effort should be made to secure to the farmer and manufacturer the full reward for their labor, and to make the transactions of trade convenient and secure.

Eighth—Every promise of the nation should be a sacred pledge, for the fulfillment of which in the most comprehensive spirit consistent with honesty every citizen should feel himself personally bound.

Sudden inflation of the national currency in the interest of speculators, or a sudden contraction for the same ends, are alike disastrous, as the experience of the last decade has clearly proved. Hence the only consistent measure for the resumption of specie payment is to make the promises of the nation as sacred and the industries of the land so prosperous that a note of the nation will be as unquestionable and valuable as the notes of prosperous and honorable individuals.

To the end that cotton and other products of the South may find a ready exchange for the fabrics of the North, and the grain of the West find buyers in the East, no encouragement should be given to sectional enmity, but let there be heard on every side words of fraternity, forgiveness, and peace.

LETTER FROM SENATOR INGALLS.

Senator Ingalls has published a letter in a Kansas paper, correcting a statement a gentleman is reported to have made at a public meeting in Leavenworth, concerning the Senator's connection with the order of the Secretary of War directing the removal of the depot buildings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway from the Fort reservation. The Senator's letter, however, is chiefly noticeable because of the other points made in it. He deplores the local rivalries and feuds that have distracted and divided the people of Kansas, and says the present condition of the State requires the generous and cordial co-operation of all its cities and citizens in a hearty effort for the general welfare. He then adds: "We have had enough of this policy of proscription and intolerance; enough of this method of the dog in the manger as one inevitable result of this system. Our principle exchanges are effected beyond our limits. Our cattle are slaughtered and our hogs packed in outside markets; our wheat and corn fill the elevators and warehouses of rival cities; our principal railroads, in many instances largely subsidized by our bonds and supported by our traffic, terminate in another State, and pour the products of our prairies into foreign bins and barrels. Unless the prodigious drain upon our resources is stopped, we must soon be impoverished; we shall become an appendage to those of our neighbors who are ready to profit by our dissensions, and eager to build their fortunes upon the ruins of ours."

NOTES FROM ITALY.

OLD CATHOLICISM AND THE POPE.

"THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH"—THE POPE AND A RECREANT PRIEST—LETTER FROM THE POPE—THE WORK OF CERTAIN SONS OF INIQUITY—THE BANDIT SYSTEM—AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875.

The Pope has lately written a letter to the Cardinal, Archbishop Riario-Sforza, of Naples, in which he has administered a not very mild curse upon the priest Domenico Panelli. According to the Pope's account, a sort of Old Catholicism is started in Italy, under the name of "The Italian National Catholic Church." In the language of the Pontiff to the Bishop:

"We have to deplore that in your region certain sons of iniquity have shown themselves, who, without fear of giving scandal to faithful Christians, are making effort to disturb the unity of the Catholic communion. It is known to us that these miserable deserters from the true faith and regular discipline have had the temerity to make known their designs, and attempt to constitute an impious sect or faction, with the title of *Chiesa Cattolica Nazionale Italiana*, and prepared for the government of the same a constitution called *dommatico-organico-disciplinari*. They have designated a chief, a false Pastor, with the title of Head Bishop, with authority over the faction, and also a coadjutor as Vicar General, with episcopal dignity. These counsels of iniquity could not but produce upon us the gravest and most disagreeable impression; it being understood that the aim of this stupid conspiracy is to sow discord in the field of the Lord, and corrupt the faith of this people which has always preserved inviolate, and in its integrity, the Catholic religion, received from the Prince of the Apostles. What can be thought of the one which this party of lost men have selected for their chief to bring to pass more perfectly their bad ends? They have designated to this charge the notorious apostate from the Catholic religion, Domenico Panelli, of Naples, who, for his sacrilegious attempts has for some time been under the ban of suspension, and of whose extraordinary impiety, malice, deceptions, and open boldness, proved by documents in our hands, we might say much."

The Pope's paper is a somewhat long one, and from it we learn that Rev. Signor Panelli, after losing favor with the Papal Church, united himself with the Greek schismatics of the East, receiving, according to the rite of that Church, episcopal ordination. This the Pope, in his brief, violently condemns, and caps the climax by adding:

"We with our supreme apostolical authority condemn and reprove the schismatical and heretical faction which takes the name of the Italian National Catholic Church, which, by its act, denies that the faith is one, the Church one, and one its visible head, so constituted by Christ, the Lord. It dares to raise a new and profane edifice of human religion, with elements of the world and the depraved maxims of the present century. With the authority of God Omnipotent, and of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, as well as our own, with these letters we solemnly excommunicate and curse *(matemizzare)* the apostate Domenico Panelli, who dares to become the insidious agent for the ruin of the people of God, he, bound in iniquity with the associates of his temerity and apostasy, who in whatever manner have lent him or may lend aid, counsel, consent, or favor; to him and the others, we order, decree, and denounce, as separated from the body of the church, and to be avoided by all."

THE BANDIT SYSTEM—AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

One of the most atrocious features of the Italian bandit system is that of the *riscatto*, or kidnapping on the highway and holding the person for a ransom. A trial was concluded at Viterbo last week which excited a good deal of interest, both on account of the social position of the victim and some of the circumstances connected with the criminal case. Near the end of May, last year, the Count Faina, a rich proprietor of Orvieto, was returning from Viterbo, where he had passed several days attending the fair or annual market held there every year, for the purchase and sale of all sorts of farm and other products. The Count had been invited to take a seat in the carriage of a lawyer of his acquaintance, to return to their city. The coachmen of the two gentlemen were on the box. It was in the morning, and they had reached a point on the road called Bagnarea, not far from the Lake of Bolsena. Suddenly four men, with veiled faces, presented themselves in the road, ordered the party to dismount, and drove them into a dry ditch not far distant. There the council was held, and the direction was given to the notary and the servants to return to Orvieto, the former bearing an order to the son of the Count demanding the sum of 150,000 francs as the price of his father's life. The Count, a man of the advanced age of seventy, was then compelled by the band to accompany them to their retreat to wait the reply which might be made to their demands. A condition was that the money should be brought by a messenger with a white band around the hat, riding a mule to whose neck was tied a bell, and to come the same night. As soon as the son of Count Faina received notice of the fate with which his father was menaced, he got together 30,000 francs, gave it into the hands of the messenger as ordered, and sent him forward to the place indicated, and in a carriage, accompanied by a friend, followed at a distance behind. There was some misunderstanding as to the spot, and no one from the brigands' camp showed himself, after several hours' waiting. Before morning, however, a woman was met bringing a note written by the father's own hand, telling the son to come with not less than 100,000 francs, and with none of the bills bearing marks upon them, and no notice to be given to the public force. Every effort was made to meet the conditions imposed, but an *imbroglio* by some means had been committed, and a day or two after the dead body of Count Faina was found by the peasants in the road some distance off. Effort was made by the authorities to put a hand upon the authors of the crime. Five or six men upon whom suspicion rested were at length got hold of, and their trial is that which has just occupied the court. The most important testimony upon which the conviction rested was that of a confession made by one of the criminals to a fellow-prisoner during the long time of detention before trial. For some reason the brigands believed that a *tradimento* was meditated, instead of the payment of the money, and one of their number, the youngest, just past twenty, with two discharges of a musket in the head, took the life of the Count. This one was condemned to hard labor for life, while another, held to be more guilty as the chief instigator, was condemned to death, and three others were sent to prison, each for a term of seven years.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CASE.

I have dwelt at length upon this case, because it has excited so much interest here, and because it is an example of a kind of crime with which the region in which it occurred was formerly terribly afflicted, but of less frequent record in recent years. The brigands of Italy are the modern barons, and when they become lords of the highway their will is as imperious, and their action as merciless, as that of their predecessors of the feudal time. To remove this scourge from the country is the object to which the attention of the public, as well as the Legislature, is directed.

THE SPECIE ABOARD THE SCHILLER.

The London *Times* of Aug. 12 says: "The efforts of the divers employed on behalf of the underwriters of the Schiller, lost off Scilly, have at last been rewarded by the discovery of £20,000 in gold. The unfortunate ship is known to have had £60,000 on board, so that there is still £40,000 to be recovered. The divers work under great difficulties, for as the iron frame of the ship has collapsed large portions of the wreck have to be lifted, and the men have to do their work with large masses of iron suspended above them."

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF MAJOR GEN. BENJAMIN MOOERS—HINTS AT ARMY PRIVATIONS—A PROCLAMATION FOR THANKSGIVING.

The Troy *Press* prints some interesting extracts from the military order-book lately found by Major Charles F. Moore, of that City, which belonged to his maternal grandfather, Major Gen. Benjamin Mooers, of the Revolutionary Army, and a member of Washington's staff in the field. The first entry is dated Head-quarters at White Marsh, Nov. 22, 1777, and relates to a general court-martial. Other entries of other dates are as follows:

The Commander in Chief offers a reward of 10 dollars to any person who shall by 9 o'clock on Monday morning produce the best substitute for shoes made of Raw Hides. The Commissary of Hides and the Maj Gen of the day is to judge the assays and assign the reward to the best artist.

Information having been given that divers of the late Sutlers and some of the inhabitants have opened Tipling houses within and adjacent to the encampment of the army, by which the design of banishing the sutlers from the army is in a great measure frustrated, the D. Q. M. General is required forthwith to make diligent inquiry and examination for discovering such houses and suppressing them, and to assure all who are driving that pernicious trade that if continued any longer their Liquours shall be served and they expelled from the Neighbourhood of the army, on pain of the severest punishment if they return.

The Legislature of the State of New-Jersey having made provision for supplying their troops with Clothes and Blankets, all officers sent thither for the purpose of collecting those Articles are by their commanding officers to be immediately recalled.

If any Gentleman of the army can give information to the General of shoes, stockings, leather breeches * * * in quantities, he will be exceedingly obliged to them. He will likewise be obliged to any of the General officers for recommending proper persons to be employed in collecting those articles.

The money for the payment of the army for September is expected every moment. [Nov. 25, 1777.] The regimental paymasters are to immediately make out their abstracts for the month of October and deliver them to the paymaster-general for examination. As an alteration in the payment of rations is now under consideration of Congress it is recommended to commanding officers of regiments not to add their ration account to their pay-rolls, until their determination is known, which will be signified in General orders. The paymaster-general has complained of the slovenly careless manner in which some of the captains make out their pay-rolls. The regimental paymasters are to furnish such captains with as not have received the same. No regimental paymaster is to leave the service without applying to the commander in chief, nor any new paymaster appointed without first obtaining his approbation.

By a general court martial held the 24th inst., [November,] of which Col. Grayton was president, Maj. Ross charged with leaving his arms in the field, the action of the 4th of October, near Germantown, was tryed and acquitted with the highest Honour. The commander in chief approved the court's judgment. Major Ross is released from his arrest.

The officers commanding regiments are to see that their men's arms are in the best order possible, and of the loaded ones, such as can be drawn, are to be drawn and the others discharged the first fair day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; but to prevent the waste of lead the men of each regt. or brigade are to discharge their pieces into a bank of earth, from whence the lead may be taken.

Returns are to be early made, to-morrow, [Dec. 2, 1777,] of all the officers & men in the several brigades & corps who have not had the small-pox. Every Col. or officer commanding a regt. or corps is to make an immediate return to the paymaster General of every paymaster that has belonged to or done duty as such, in any regt. or corps; the place of their abode, and the time when left the service.

On the 25th of November inst the Honble Continental Congress passed the following resolve, viz.:

Resolved, That Gen. Washington be directed to publish in General Orders that Congress will speedily take into consideration the merits of such officers as have distinguished themselves by their intrepidity and attention to the health and discipline of their men, and adopt such regulations as shall tend to introduce order and good discipline into the army, and to render the situation of officers and soldiery with respect to clothing and other necessaries more eligible than it has hitherto been.

Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all men to adore the superintending providence of Almighty GOD, to acknowledge with gratitude their obligations to him for benefits received, and to implore such further obligations as they stand in need of; and it having pleased him in his abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of his common providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary War for the defense of our unalienable rights and liberties. It is therefore recommended by Congress that Thursday, the 18th day of December next, be set apart for solemn thanksgiving and praise; that at one time and with one voice the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor, and that together with their sincere acknowledgments and offerings they may join the penitent confession of their sins, and supplications for such further blessings as they stand in need of.

The Chaplains will properly notice their recommendation, that the day of thanksgiving may be duly observed in the army agreeable to the intentions of Congress.

AN OREGON DEMOCRAT.

Lafayette Lane, whom the Democrats of Oregon have nominated for member of Congress, is the son of Gen. Joe Lane, is about thirty-three years of age, and a lawyer by profession. One of the Oregon papers, the Eugene *Journal*, gives an appreciative sketch of him. It says: "Sympathy with the rebellion sent the father into hopeless retirement, with the brand of condemnation on his name, and the son, we fear, has never emerged from the shadow of the paternal mistake. He was educated a Democrat, and he clings to the tradition of his party's glory with a romantic loyalty worthy of a better cause. There is, indeed, something melancholy, ineffably sad, in his chivalric spirit, like memorial ivy around the blackened ruins of the grand old faction that went down with slavery, its cornerstone, in the fire and thunder of the rebellion. He is kneeling at a broken shrine, with the emptiness of desolation and the woe of his fallen gods around him—a martyr to the manes of a dishonoured past. There is no vitality in his political blood, no pulsing force of truth. The spade that dug the political grave of the General lies ominously across the aspiring pathway of Lafayette and will not let him pass. The infamous treason of the speech which stands forever on the records of the Senate as a foil to the bold electric patriotism of Johnson comes now like the wail of the banshee down the empurpled heights to which the son aspires and strikes his tervor cold."

THE GEORGIA "CONSPIRACY."

The recent scare in Georgia seems to have had its origin from an extra issued on the 16th inst. by the Irwinton (Ga.) *Southerner*. This contained an announcement of an impending massacre by the negroes, and read thus:

The following is a correct copy of a letter brought to Irwinton to-day by Mr. B. Hall. The original was picked up at Williamson's old store, Washington County, after one of their nightly drills. Its genuineness is vouched for by Rev. Mr. Baker, of this place. Comment is unnecessary. Let our people be ready for the conflict, but do nothing rashly:

Aug. 6th 175.

JEMES WALTERS: You and your company must start to killing the whites on Aug. 20th. Kill every one you can find. Tell Harrison Tucker to kill all the whites that he can find, and go towards No. 11 station, and there will you meet Gen. Morris and his staff and Gen. Rivers and his staff.

You do as I tell you and Captain Tucker. This must be a secret. You tell Brother Jack kill every white man and get every gun he can. Make out to the white men that you are sorry they think we will hurt them, and if you know of any man that has got money make them give it to your Treasurer and we need it.

Have all your companies ready. Kill with axes, hoes, pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill. So I close to depend on you. CANDY HARRIS, SR.

By order of Gen. Morris and from Gen. Rivers.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* describes this Harris, probably correctly, as "a fool of the first water," and the scared whites can't have been much more sensible.

The Augusta *Chronicle* has the following disclaimer from "Gen." Rivers:

HAMBURG, S. C., Aug. 18, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of to-day, under caption of "A Negro Conspiracy," and your editorial on the subject in the same paper, you was pleased to connect my name with the said conspiracy. I hope you will do me justice and state my denial in toto, that I have never accepted an invitation to a political gathering of any kind from your State or any other except my own. While I make my living honestly, it takes all my time to give attention to my corn and cotton; that I do not know Morris nor Harris only from the asserted communication, which has never been answered by me, while I did not consider it private, as it was in print from some public "printer." As I regarded the meeting as their own local and state affairs; therefore, whatever may happen, I desire to set myself aright as a man and a law-abiding citizen; that no encouragement of violence has ever been advised by me, and that all people, white or black, must obey the law of the land.

Yours, very respectfully, P. R. RIVERS.

THE POTATO BUGS GO TOO FAR.

The Morristown (N. J.) *Republican* says: "A Morristown gentleman, on a visit to the sea coast last week, was told by fishermen that the Atlantic beach was lined with millions of dead Colorado bugs, washed up by the waves. People resorting to the coast for the purpose of enjoying salt-water bathing, have noticed the same fact. In an attempt to 'Go East,' the bug has been fortunately drowned. It is hoped that the entire family will follow, and meet the fate of their drowned predecessors. It is possible that in this way we may get rid of this annoying host."

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

SPEECH BY GOV. E. F. NOYES.

ELABORATE DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL AND RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS—THE EVILS OF AN IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY—A SPECIE BASIS THE ONLY FOUNDATION FOR PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.

Ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes made an elaborate address at a Republican meeting held in Bellefontaine, Ohio, on Friday last. After showing how largely responsible the Democratic Party was in causing the war, and then in prolonging it, he said:

When it became necessary to raise large and unprecedented sums of money with which to prosecute the war, to feed and clothe and pay the soldiers, and to provide the munitions of war, all we had to depend upon was the credit of the nation. We had no money for this purpose, and it became indispensable to provide a substitute to take the place of money. It was a temporary expedient, based upon the honesty and ability of the nation to meet its obligations and to fulfill its promises. So, in one form or another, with bonds, and notes, and certificates of indebtedness, we issued our promises to pay in money, at some future day, the indebtedness of the country. We did not contract with the public creditors that one form of indebtedness should be paid with another of equal or less value, but that all should be paid in money—in that which is recognized as money the world over. As I have intimated, the value of these obligations depended upon the credit of the nation. All men knew that the country was solvent, and that we possessed ample means to pay all our debts. It depended upon the disposition of the people entirely. This credit was largely affected by the expressions of representative men. One would think that the commonest patriotism should have led all men to make the best of our circumstances in order that the paper issued by the country might approximate as nearly as possible to the value of gold and silver, which it promised to pay, and that the bonds might be salable at good prices. Now, what was the fact? Democratic politicians, from the day the first dollar of currency was issued until this day, have never lost an opportunity to discredit and depreciate it, and until recently, the same course has been pursued regarding the Government bonds. If these public men and the party they represent had taken the same view that the Republicans, as a party, have taken, gold, instead of selling for 113 in currency, as it now does, would have been of equal value and interchangeable for currency. And why should it not be so? Let it but be understood and acknowledged by all men, not that we decree by arbitrary power that a paper promise to pay a dollar shall be a dollar, but that we solemnly agree to redeem that promise with gold, and that we pledge the entire property of the nation to the fulfillment of this agreement, and the paper dollar will leap to the value of gold. It remains depreciated because of a lingering doubt in the minds of men as to the future policy of the country. The Democratic Party may come into power, and instead of paying the debts of the nation according to contract, may resort to an indirect repudiation; they may flood the country, under the pretense that more money is needed, with an irredeemable currency, the effect of which would be to still further depreciate the whole volume of circulating medium. What would be the limit of that depreciation no man can tell. As the paper becomes less valuable, more would be needed to transact the business of the country; as more was required under the Democratic policy, new issues would have to be made. The end would be repudiation and national disgrace, all along the road to which would be strewn the wrecks of private fortunes, labor prostrate and starving, broken banks, silent work-shops, fireless furnaces, and neglected farms.

It is beyond my comprehension that intelligent public men, conversant with the financial history of the world, should commit themselves to the wild and insane policy of an irredeemable currency, which, wherever and whenever adopted, has resulted in disaster and ruin. There may be occasions, as during the late war, when, as a choice of evils, this policy may be temporarily adopted. But it is an evil still, and should never be resorted to as a permanent measure. Forced loans never command the public confidence, and can only be defended upon the ground of absolute and pressing necessity, and to preserve the national life. The moment that necessity passes, the expedient should be discarded. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and New-Jersey have successively, and at various times, adopted the system of inflation and an irredeemable currency, of forced loans from the people, and in every instance the depreciation was so great that the paper so issued became practically worthless, involving the most widespread and general disaster. France, Russia, Spain, Austria, and England, in various forms, but all involving the same principle, resorted to this heresy, only to find at last that their credit was ruined and their people unspeakably oppressed, while the paper they issued was worth little more than the cost of printing. The Southern Confederacy tried it, only to find before the war was over that a $500 bill would not buy a pair of chickens. I remember well that our soldiers used it for fuel to boil their coffee, and as tapers to light their pipes. My fellow-citizens, the business interests of this country can never prosper so long as there are constantly recurring and unforeseen fluctuations in values. Every little disturbance in the money market so changes the relation of gold to other commodities that men can never be certain as to their financial condition. The failure of a single banking-house like that of Duncan, Sherman & Co. sends gold up four or five per cent. in a single day; and the suspension of such a business firm as that of Jay Cooke & Co. involves the bankruptcy of thousands of our business men. The only sure foundation for prosperous business is a specie basis. In the absence of this capital will be timid, and will not embark in enterprises likely or liable to prove disastrous. Labor will be unemployed. Money will accumulate in the banks, and we shall hear of hard times and poor pay. Let us get back to the good old times, and the good old Democratic doctrine of hard money, when every man could estimate his wealth and be reasonably sure as to the outcome of legitimate enterprises.

One of the evils certain to result from the wholesale issue of an inconvertible paper currency, and which has in fact resulted in our own experience, is the extravagant habits of the people. During the war, and as a necessary incident of the war, the printing presses were set in motion, and all men's pockets were filled with what purported to be money, or its equivalent. Values were inflated, and advanced to unprecedented figures. Those who had property bought more, to get advantage of a rising market. Those who had nothing bought on credit, and paid high rates of interest, in expectation of thereby becoming rich or independent. Speculation was rife. Stock-jobbing prospered, and gambling became respectable. Great fortunes were amassed in a single year. The world seemed to be made of money, and all one had to do was to reach out his hand and take it. Men built costly houses, and furnished them sumptuously. Families that had kept one servant hired three. Those who had kept one horse, or none at all, bought a span. Magnificent entertainments were given. Whatever men had for sale brought two or three prices. Flour was $20 a barrel, and cotton cloth seventy-five cents a yard. We imported the costliest fabrics and the highest priced wines. We ruined the habits of our young men and spoiled our young women. It was the carnival of good times, and we thought it would last forever. We borrowed without thinking of pay-day, and spent money lavishly without remembering that it belonged to the public creditor. But, alas, by and by the printing presses were stopped. Our creditors called for their money. Fictitious values could not be maintained, and prices began to go down, down, down. Men who thought themselves rich found themselves poor, but saddled with the habits of rich men. Times began to grow hard, as they always will with men who owe what they cannot pay. Disasters in business became frequent, and people sighed for the flood again, to float them high above the earth and earthly things. When too late we realized that we had foolishly spent what we had not earned and what did not belong to us. The tide of the great sea of inflation had borne us bravely on and out, but when we undertook to return to dry land, and our feet touched the undertow which swept out from the shore, it was hard swimming and unsafe at that. Fellow-citizens of Bellefontaine, have I overdrawn the picture or untruthfully stated the facts which you all do know? Now, my friends, the great need of our times is economical habits, not more money. Let us realize the truth, accept the situation, and return to the style of living in vogue before the war. Let us reduce our $400,000,000 of imported luxuries to $200,000,000. Let us wear less costly silks, and shawls, and precious stones; let us drink less imported wine; let us manufacture what we want to wear and use, thereby giving occupation to thousands of men and women who are out of employment. Let us export in home-made ships double what we now send abroad, keeping the balance of trade largely in our favor. Let us live simply and inexpensively. Let us economize in public and private life. If we shall do this you will hear little complaint of hard times. The money that now is unemployed in the banks—millions upon millions—and which can to-day be borrowed from four to six per cent., will find its way to the counting-rooms of the work-shops, and factories, and furnaces; will be scattered to the homes of the farmers and mechanics. Our trouble is not that there is not money enough to do business, but there is not business enough for the money.

You are well aware that Congress at the last session made banking free, and gave to the West and South the privilege of calling for all the currency that might be needed to transact the business of that section. And notwithstanding the representations and clamor of Democratic politicians, who call for more money in their speeches only. All the Western States and Territories, and all the South combined, have asked for only a little more than $300,000 additional currency, while this same region has voluntarily surrendered nearly $12,000,000 of its circulation. The banks are full of money which they cannot loan, because there is no business to employ it. Men will not engage in business so long as there are constantly recurring fluctuations in values—when their commodities have to be inventoried and prices fixed three times a week, as gold goes up and down. Get back to a specie basis and we shall not have these fluctuations; capital will forget to be timid, and will seek new enterprises, and above all others the laboring men of the country will be benefited. When prices are inflated to keep pace with an inflated currency, working men must pay two or three prices for all they eat and drink and wear, for rent and for taxes, while they receive but a small increase of wages. The good time coming for the toiling masses is when they not only buy on the specie basis, as they always do and must, but when they are paid for their labor with hard money, which never changes in value, but which always has the same purchasing powers. Capital may suffer from panics, but labor suffers vastly more, and has no power of resistance.

As to the proposition of the Democratic platform to substitute greenbacks issued by the Government for national bank currency, it is only necessary to consider that these banks now have outstanding almost $1,000,000,000 in loans. The closing of national banks would necessitate the calling in of all these loans, and you can readily anticipate what confusion, embarrassment, and wide-spread ruin would result therefrom, to say nothing of the dangerous power which would be concentrated in the General Government when it directly controlled all the currency of the country.

Passing from this, Gov. Noyes took up the Catholic issue saying: "An issue not of our own seeking has been forced upon us by the Democratic Party and the Catholic clergy. And let me here say that we wage no war upon the Catholic Church. We recognize the right of every man and woman in this land to worship God as each may please, or not at all. Our fathers contended for the utmost religious liberty, and we maintain that for which our fathers fought." He then quoted the Geghan law, forbidding that any convict or inmate of penal, reformatory, or eleemosynary institution in Ohio shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form contrary to the dictates of his conscience; and also from Mr. Geghan's oft-published letter, in which he made this threat to the Democrats: "The political party with which nine-tenths of the Catholic voters affiliate on account of past services that they will never forget, now controls the State Government. Withdraw the support which Catholics will give to it, and it will fall in this city, county, and State, as speedily as it has risen to its long-lost position and power. That party is now upon its trial. Mr. Geghan's bill will test the sincerity of its professions." "Under this impudent and indecent threat," continued Gov. Noyes, "one would have supposed that the Democratic Legislature would have rejected the bill with indignation and scorn. But, on the contrary, they passed it, under the lash, and thereby gave their assent to the presumptuous interference and dictation of the Church in State affairs. Against this union of Church and State we enter our solemn protest. We do not care to deny the spiritual jurisdiction of the Catholic clergy. We would allow them, and all to whom they minister, the largest possible liberty of conscience. But when they step outside the spiritual domain, and undertake to dictate the laws of the land, we warn them that they are trespassers upon territory which does not belong to them, and where their presence will not be tolerated. Gladstone, in England, Bismarck, in the German Empire, and Victor Emmanuel, in Italy, are making brave battle against the temporal pretensions of the Pope of Rome. All over Europe he is losing his authority in governmental affairs. The Catholic world now turns its longing eyes to this Republic with its free institutions. Recognizing the fact that the Catholic Church in the United States has risen from a numerical ratio of one to 131 in 1790 to one in six in 1875, it becomes arrogant and self-asserting. It is the imperative duty of all those who would preserve the Government of the fathers free from all entangling alliance with the Church to meet these pretensions upon the threshold, and to stop these encroachments upon liberty and law. The Geghan law is innocent by its title, and upon its face, but it opens up all our public institutions to the wrangling of sects, and makes of them a denominational battle-ground. Heretofore they have been free from sectarian teaching. We should keep them so if we would preserve their discipline and usefulness. The Geghan law should be repealed by the next Legislature. * * * All the Democratic orators in this campaign tell their hearers that the Republican Party is striving to excite a religious war. I say again this issue is not of our seeking, but we shall not shrink from it. Our common schools must be preserved intact. There can be no sectarian teaching in them, and there can be no division of the school money. They are free to all, and all must be taxed for their support. Whenever an attack is made upon them the people who love and appreciate them will rally to their support. If it becomes necessary to be a Catholic in order to be a Democrat, there will be fewer Democrats."

THE WESTERN RESERVE.

IMPORTANCE OF ITS VOTE IN THE OHIO CONTEST.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives some valuable figures concerning the twelve counties in Ohio composing what is known as the Western Reserve. These are Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull, and they are assumed to decide almost any political contest in Ohio. They are undeniably Republican whenever a canvass is of sufficient interest to draw out a full vote of both parties. Taking the vote on the State tickets in 1872 and for Governor in 1873 as the fittest for comparison, we find that in the year first named the majority of Wikoff, Republican, in the twelve counties, in a total vote of 87,258, was 21,178. The majority for Gov. Noyes, Republican, the year following, was but 12,920, or 8,258 less than that for Wikoff. Allen, Democrat, was then elected by a majority of 817. In that year, 1873, the falling off in the vote of both parties in the Reserve counties was very great, and the proportion was not unequal. Not less than 6,859 voters stayed away from the polls. The *Commercial* continues:

"We presume it is not pretended that the vote for Allen and Cary in the southern counties this year will equal that given in 1873 to the farmer of Ross. Even if the vote should be close in the counties outside the Reserve, the Republicans will be able to decide it in favor of Hayes if no more votes are cast than were given to Wikoff, without calling upon the large reserve vote that came out for Grant a month later. The causes of dissatisfaction which led so many of the Republicans to stay at home in 1873, allowing the election to go by default in favor of Allen, do not exist this year. The importance of the vote on the Presidential canvass of 1876 is understood by the intelligent electors of the Reserve, and they propose to show their strength next October. The failure of the Democratic Legislature to redeem its promises of reform, and the absolute debauchery of its last session, have satisfied the Reserve people that they have nothing to gain by a change of masters. They are disturbed by what Senator Thurman describes as the meddlesomeness of the Catholic priests, and fear that it is the purpose of the clericals to run the Democratic Party in the interests of the Church and at the expense of the common school system. There is some division among them on the currency question, but they do not propose to cast lots with the inflationists who advocate the policy of enlarging the volume of irredeemable currency. They thoroughly understand what Cary is, and that Uncle William has sacrificed his record as a hard-money Democrat to the ambition for office. They will have nothing to do with either. With the Reserve strongly for Hayes, and the majority given to Allen in the other counties in 1873 reduced, there cannot be much doubt of the result in October. The Allen clubs cannot save the party from defeat, and this is understood by the Democratic Central Committee, and will very soon be clear to all the people."

POLITICS IN IOWA.

SPEECH BY MR. KIRKWOOD, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—SENSIBLE VIEWS ON FINANCE.

Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, opened the campaign by a speech in Des Moines on Thursday evening last, Aug. 19. On the subject of temperance he expressed himself as favorable to a local option bill, but declined to give any final pledge in this matter, except so far as to say that should he be called upon officially to take action, he should give the subject careful consideration, and strive, in view of his responsibility to the people and to a still higher power, to do what would best tend to promote the welfare of the State. He discussed at considerable length the questions of national politics, especially the greenback and specie resumption question, concluding thus:

"During the war the necessities of the Government were so great that it was compelled to substitute its promise to pay money for money itself. These promises we call greenbacks, and they have varied in value since the close of the war from fifty per cent. to ninety per cent. of the face value. They are now worth from eighty-five to ninety per cent., and often vary from five to ten per cent. in thirty days. This fluctuation in value opens the door to all kinds of speculations in gold and stocks and our surplus produce, and is often brought about by means that deserve no better name than swindling. If no one were affected but parties who are directly engaged in these transactions it would be a less matter, but they affect us all. The men who at various points in our State buy our surplus produce, if they are careful and prudent men, must buy at a larger margin than they would require if the course of trade were more firm and stable, and that margin we must pay, and so these gambling operations in New-York and Chicago, aside from the general demoralization they produce, take money directly from our pockets. Now, if our paper money circulation were what it professes to be, if our greenback dollar were worth a dollar, if the Government would honestly perform its promise to pay dollar for dollar for greenbacks, this element of uncertainty would be taken out of the business of the country. Scalpers in gold and stocks and produce might find their occupation gone or very much limited, and might be compelled to resort to some more honest way of making a living, but the true business men of the country, the real buyers and sellers, would be largely benefited by the greater stability of business affairs. The carrying on of business with a currency without a fixed steady value is somewhat like drawing a wagon without a tongue, a somewhat difficult operation, as you may find by trying it. Well, the Republican Party, desiring honesty, propose to have the Government set the example by honestly performing its promise to pay dollars for greenbacks it has in circulation, not necessarily retiring the greenbacks from circulation, but so managing its finances that any man who may want a gold dollar can have it for the Government promise to pay a dollar. We think that in this way we will put the tongue in the wagon again, will introduce stability again into the business of our country, will discourage and restrain the spirit of wild speculation that so much injures us, and start it off again on a course of true prosperity."

FIFTH EDITION.

The Beecher Case---What are the Facts?

NOW READY.

This day is published the FIFTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The continued demand for this Review has already exhausted four editions, and the fifth is now in the press. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief, yet exhaustive form. The evidence of MR. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to *Abbott's Official Report* of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of MR. BEECHER, MRS. TILTON, and MRS. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 22.—John Coffee, a young man, was drowned to-day while bathing at the beach in Newport.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Colic, or any kindred Affection, for which DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative.—*Advertisement.*

THE REMARKABLE REVOLUTION in treating rupture caused by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, has destroyed the sale of metal trusses, and those wretched, horrible instruments of torture are now nearly forgotten.—*Advertisement.*

Spicy breath, teeth white and speckless,
Fragrant SOZODONT secures;
Ladies, can you be so reckless
As to fail to make them yours!

Dyspepsia, Debility, and Female Weaknesses are cured by taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, at her late residence, No. 31 West 23d st., HENRIETTA H., wife of Aaron Arnold, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ANDREWS.—At his residence, near New-Hamburg, Rev. GEORGE B. ANDREWS, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, Wappinger's Falls, aged 90 years.

Funeral from Zion Church on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 2 P. M.

CHRISTIE.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, ADDIE E. HATCH, wife of George Christie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNWALL.—At Patterson, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1875, of cholera infantum, NATHAN WHEELER, infant son of James H. and Belle W. Cornwall, aged 11 months.

FESSENDEN.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 22, HELEN MARIA, wife of Dr. B. F. Fessenden, and daughter of the late Samuel Kissam.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 380 Adelphi st., on Wednesday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARNER.—On Friday, the 20th inst., JAMES G. GARNER, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 172 West 23d st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MEAD.—In Harlem, Aug. 20, 1875, SARAH E., youngest daughter of George V. and Mary B. Mead, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 6 days.

Funeral will take place on second day next, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 48 West 128th st., near 6th av. Friends respectfully invited.

POST.—On Friday, Aug. 20, CATHARINE HAYS, daughter of Samuel L. and the late Esther H. Post.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 313 East 125th st., on Monday, 23d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RICHARDS.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, July 30, in the 65th year of his age, Rev. JAMES RICHARDS, D. D., Pastor of the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, Charleston, West Va.

The remains of Dr. Richards will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock.

SELLECK.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, 20th inst., THADEUS SELLECK, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock, or at Christ Church at 2:30 o'clock, on Monday, 23d inst.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEABURY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, the 21st inst., BENJAMIN H. SEABURY.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 Elliott place, Brooklyn.

SILL.—At Rochester, N. Y., on the 19th inst., of gastric fever, E. E. SILL, formerly of this City.

SNEDECOR.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, GEORGE SNEDECOR, son of Charlotte and the late George Snedecor, in the 17th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, William Vailleau, Sr., No. 339 West 12th st.

TRAINQUE.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, PETER TRAINQUE, in his 58th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Horatio st., on Monday, Aug. 23, at 1:30 P. M.

WAY.—Suddenly, at Darien, Conn., BURLING S. WAY, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Jackson Hicks, Newtown, Long Island.

WILLIAMSON.—At Whitestone, Long Island, on Saturday, 21st inst., of diphtheria, CHARLES, eldest son of Charles and Adelaide L. Williamson, aged 6 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 P. M., by Flushing and North Side Railroad.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, WILLIAM WILLIS, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 East 49th st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

WEEKS.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 20, WILLIAM H., son of Willet and Ann M. Weeks, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhea. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD DO not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

THE DIARRHEAS OF CHILDREN WHICH are produced by indigestible food or the excessive generation of acid in the stomach are readily cured by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—THE DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN Central Committee, elected under the call of the Committee on Organization, 19th July ult., are requested to meet for organization on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at Trenor's New Hall, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway.

By order of Committee on Organization,
S. N. LECOMTE, Chairman.
HENRY C. ATWOOD, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pk	1	Skins, bales	6
Beans, bbls	12	Beef, pks	3
Cotton, bales	96	Pork, pks	345
Flour, bbls	13,404	Cut-meats, pks	356
Meal, bbls	500	Butter, pks	1,012
Wheat, bushels	166,349	Cheese, pks	12,460
Corn, bushels	123,150	Stearine, pks	165
Oats, bushels	260	Sugar, bbls	438
Malt, bushels	9,337	Starch, pks	763
Copper, bbls	30	Tea, pks	2
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pks	132
Eggs, bbls	837	Tobacco, hhds	18
Flax, bales	663	Tobacco, pks	92
Hides, bales	182	Wool, bales	111
Leather, sides	3,849	Whisky, bbls	192

COFFEE—Rio has been again quoted active and strong as to price, with further sales of 1,675 bags by the Ontario at 18c.@19c.; 1,200 bags by the Hilda at 19¾c.; 5,501 bags by the E. Gabrielle at 19¾c., and 2,800 bags by the Fairy Belle on private terms; and at Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Kewadin, chiefly at 19¼c., and 9,934 bags by the King Richard at 17¾c.@19¼c., gold. Stock here this evening, 51,410 bags; at Baltimore, 3,189 bags; at Richmond, 7,406 bags, and at New-Orleans, 5,754 bales. Other kinds in moredemand at buoyant prices within yesterday's range; 3,067 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, chiefly for spinning, though in part for shipping, at unaltered rates. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,291 bales, (of which 1,039 bales were on last evening,) including 765 bales to spinners, 500 bales to shippers, and 26 bales to speculators.... The dealings for forward delivery have been very moderate, opening about 1-16c. ℔ lb. higher on some purchases to cover outstanding contracts, but closing weak at 1-32c. ℔ lb. off the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,400 bales, (of which 2,400 bales were on last evening, and 5,000 bales were to-day,) with 200 bales more at the calls, on basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; September, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c.; October, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; November, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; December, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; January, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; February, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; March, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; April, 14 5-16c.@14 11-32c.; May, 14 15-32c.@14 19-32c.; June, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; July, 14⅞c.@14 15-16c. ℔ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 96 bales, all by railway, and at all the shipping ports were about 625 bales, against 193 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 5,019 bales, including 1,380 bales to Liverpool, 2,691 bales to Havre, 48 bales to Hamburg, and 900 bales to Cronstadt.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,654,638 bales, (including 1,815,343 bales to Great Britain and 839,925 bales to the Continent,) against 2,789,911 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	15	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16½	16½	16¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, generally, and prices have been quoted weaker, with the bids for Shipping Extras, in lines, reduced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., thus impeding negotiations. Holders have been offering supplies with more freedom at yesterday's figures, but have been unwilling to make important concessions. The sales since our last have been 9,750 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 45, chiefly at from $5 20@$5 35; inferior to good extra State at $5 65@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; good to very fancy do., $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 10@$6 35; City Mills Extra at $5 90@$7 25, chiefly at $6 60@$7, for the West Indies and South America; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; good to fancy do., $6@$6 60, mostly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 65@$6, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, plain, at $6@$7 50, mainly at $6 35@$6 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour dull but steady; 630 bbls. sold.... Rye Flour unchanged; 250 bbls. sold.... Corn-meal steady; sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand and quoted generally about 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring has been in most request, in good part to deliver on contract, and has been held with some show of confidence on the basis of $1 34, at which price several settlements of August contracts were reported, which was 1c. a bushel under the figures at which yesterday's settlements were made. Winter Wheat has been dull, heavy, and irregular, within the previous nominal range. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 121,000 bushels at $1 42 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, with No. 1 Minnesota quoted at $1 42 as the best bid; $1 35@$1 37 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, prime to very choice, with prime quoted at the close at $1 35, afloat; $1 33@$1 34 for good to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, mostly at $1 34 for strictly prime, and $1 28@$1 32 for heated and soft do.; prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, first half of September, was quoted at $1 35 bid.... Corn has been in good demand, partly for shipment, at a shade firmer prices; offerings of the better grades very moderate. Sales have been reported of 113,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for good to prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 84c. for very choice do.; 79c.@81½c. for fair to prime steamer do. do., mostly at 80c.@81c., afloat; 76c.@78½c. for heated do. afloat; 83½c.@85c. for prime to choice new Yellow Western.... Rye and Barley nominally unchanged.... Of Barley-malt 3,000 bushels Hungarian sold on private terms; market dull and heavy within the former range.... Oats have been offered with reserve, and have been quoted rather firm, on a good demand, mostly for prime Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels, at 64c. for prime Mixed Chicago, afloat, closing with this price bid, and up to 65c. asked; 62c.@64c. for Mixed Western, in store, the latter rate for stock (2,000 bushels) in a special store; 65c.@72c. for White Western, odd lots, and 61c. for new Black State, from track.... Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts some 10,000 bales have been sold within a week, to arrive, (not previously reported,) on private terms. Market firm, but otherwise dull.

HIDES—The demand has been fair, mostly for common stock, at firm rates. The week's receipts have been 83,732 Hides and 431 bales do.; sales 59,455 Hides and 80 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,500 Rio Grande Cow, 19½ lb., at 24c. currency, 4 months, usual selection; 210 Dry Rio Grande Linings, 20 lb., on private terms; 8,915 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb., at 19c.@20c. gold, 60 days, selected; 2,900 Dry California, 19 to 21½ lb.; 6,185 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lb.; 7,355 Dry Bogota, 20 to 21 lb., on private terms; 10,465 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 lb., at 18½c.@20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 7,410 Dry Texas and Western, 20 to 22 lb.; 3,500 Dry Mexican and Texas Kip, 10 lb.; 2,000 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lb.; 1,885 Wet-salted Texas, 22 to 60 lb.; 1,400 Country Slaughter, 50 lb., on private terms; 3,500 City Slaughter, 68 to 70 lb., at 9½c.@10c. currency, cash; 30 bales Calcutta Cow; and 50 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day, 8,000 Central American at 20c. gold, 60 days' credit; 200 green-salted Texas and 150 Country Slaughter on private terms.... Stock in first hands this morning 284,800 Hides and 2,533 bales do., against 136,400 Hides and 1,558 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull and irregular within yesterday's range.

NAILS—Have been in light demand generally on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, but quoted steady at from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to Good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 280 lb.... Tar has been in limited demand at from $2 75@$3 ℔ bbl.... City Pitch at from $1 90@$2 ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been comparatively dull, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 31½c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light supply and moderate request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $40, currency, and City at $41@$41 50, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 495 pks.; exports hence have been 2,523 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, with 1,000 bbls. reported sold at the latter price, and at 9c.@9⅛c. in shipping order.... Refined has been very quiet, with early deliveries at 11⅛c.@11¼c.... Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c.... Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c. for City.... Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of small lots Western Mess at $21 10@$21 25; 68 bbls. fancy do. at $21 50; 40 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $19 25, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 25 for inspected.... For forward delivery sales have been made of 250 bbls. Western Mess, September option, at $21 07½, and 1,000 bbls., October, at $21 05@$21 10, closing at $21 05@$21 07½ ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light.... City Cut-meats have been in slack demand at unchanged figures. Of Western Pickled Hams 175 tcs. sold at 12c.@12¼c.... Bacon quiet and weak at 12⅝c.@12½c. for City Long Clear. Sales, 100 bxs. very light at 13c.... Lard has been quoted weak for early delivery on a very slow movement. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.; 20 tcs. new do. at 14c. for very choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 14¼c.@14¾c.; City Steam and Kettle at 13⅝c.; No. 1 City at 13c.; 150 tcs. Refined for the Continent, 14½c. and 500 tcs. do. for the West Indies at 13⅞c.... And for forward delivery a firmer market has been noted; sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing, however, at 13¾c.; 250 tcs. to arrive in September and October, on bill of lading, at 13⅝c., and 1,000 tcs., October, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.... Beef dull but steady, with sales of 70 bbls.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw dull at 7 15-16c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining; no important dealings reported: Refined unchanged.

SUMAC—Has been in some demand at former figures, with Sicily quoted at from $70 to $125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@$65 ℔ ton.

TALLOW—Has been held more firmly, but has been quiet; good to choice quoted at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c.; sales, 45,000 lb.... Stearine continues inactive at 15½c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; sales, 7 tcs. .... City nominal.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive on the basis of $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer quiet and easier in price; receipts, 87 bales; sales, 125 bales Curacoa and 8 bales Peruvian, on private terms.... Goat in light demand, with prices favoring buyers; receipts, 316 bales; sales, 16,000 lb. Angostura, 10,000 lb. Central American, 5,000 lb. Mexican, and 1,500 lb. Matamoras, within our range. Guatemala Deer quoted at 55c.; Honduras, 52½c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.; Central American, not trimmed, 40c.@45c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Para, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c., currency, ℔ lb.... Tampico Goat, 50c.@51c.; Matamoras, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

WHISKY—Firm but quiet at $1 24 ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Stock here estimated at 1,500 bbls.... Alcohol, free, in good request at $2 35 ℔ gallon, and, in bond, dull and nominal at 57c.@60c.

FREIGHTS—Business in the line of berth freights has been moderately active, with the main call for room for Grain at essentially unaltered rates. The chartering movement has been fairly active, with rates favoring shippers slightly. The demand has been mostly for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, though in part for vessels for Grain, Flour, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and Lumber.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb., and, by steam, 72,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 7½d. for Corn, and 8d. for Wheat, and 56,000 bushels at 8¼d. ℔ 60 lb., which latter was the closing quotation; 500 bbls. Pork on private terms; 50 hhds. Tobacco reported at 27s. 6d.; 470 pks. Provisions at 35s.@40s. ℔ ton; 7,000 Staves on private terms, and 123 bales Hops, (of recent engagement,) also on private terms; also two schooners, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 80s.; two ships, 1,625 and 1,436 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on the basis of 40s.@42s. 6d., and a ship, 1,255 tons, with do., reported from Portland, (Oregon,) at 65s.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ 60 lb., and 250 bales Hemp on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour (of through freight) at 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. Sugar, reported on private terms; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; and 2,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s. ℔ ton.... For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 393 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For Belfast, a British bark, 300 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.... For Hull, a German bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 5d. ℔ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,900 quarters Grain, from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, reported at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter; a British schooner, 320 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported on private terms; an American bark, 473 tons, with do., from Charleston, reported at 4s. 6d.@6s. 6d.; and a brig, with Resin, from do., reported at 5s.; also three ships, 1,766, 1,700, and 1,413 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, and two ships, 1,745 and 1,218 tons, with Guano, reported from the Peruvian Deposits, on private terms.... For Antwerp, a British bark, 1,116 tons, hence, with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.... For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, reported at ⅝c. ℔ lb., 8,100 bushels Corn and 8,300 bushels Rye at 8d. ℔ bushel; 2,000 bxs. Starch at 25s.; 1,000 sides Leather at ¾c.; 500 bbls. Syrup at 30s.; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 6d., 550 pks. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds.... For Hamburg, by steam, 100 bbls. Beef at 5s. ℔ bbl.; 150 tcs. Lard at .70 reich-marks; 400 bales Tobacco at 4.50 do.; 50 cases do. at 60 do., and 12 tons Leather at 3.50 do.... For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 332 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For Lisbon, an American schooner, 480 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Tobacco, Staves, &c., reported on private terms.... For Cadiz, an American schooner, 377 tons, with Lumber, &c., from Brunswick, and back with Salt, north of Hatteras, reported on private terms.... For Genoa, an American schooner, 442 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl.... For Trieste, an Italian bark, 496 tons, hence, with about 3,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d.; another, 634 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 5s. 9d.; and another, 377 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. do. at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl.... For Rio Janeiro, a bark and brig, with Flour, from Richmond, reported on private terms.... For Melbourne, an American bark, 687 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of equal to 32s. 6d. ℔ ton, measurement.... For Jamaica, two American schooners, with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, at $11.... For New-Zealand, (two ports,) an American brig, 550 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 37s. 6d. ℔ ton, measurement.... For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7.... For Kennebunkport, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Beaufort, reported at $7 50.... For New-York, an American bark, 486 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 8c. ℔ bushel; and a schooner, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1 25 ℔ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 21, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. L. Cole, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 96, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 162.3 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $5,225, to Francis Blessing, plaintiff.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed without date, owing to an appeal being taken by a party to the action.

The total value of city real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 21, was $139,625, as against $65,425, the figures of the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 23.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20.2 by 132.2 by 12.8 by 54.5 by 7.6 by 75.7, No. 152 Cherry street, north side, between Catharine and Market streets. Also one plot 75.7 by 7.6 by 54.5 by 12.8 by 74.7 by 52. Also a similar sale, S. F. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown stone-front house, with plot 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner Seventy-seventh street.

By James M. Muller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee of a house, with lot 25 by 37.5 by 25 by 35.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.

By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of the building and lot 20 by 89.5, on Elizabeth street, east side, known on the map of Edward Livingston's property as No. 40. Also a similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street. Also a similar sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 99.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By D. M. Seaman, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 18 by 60, on Third avenue, east side, 167.6 feet north of Fourteenth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one frame house, with lot 23.1 by 83.4 by 23.6, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

By James M. Miller, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 18.3 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 170.3 feet west of Second avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 233.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

By Winans & Davies, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20.5 by 70, on Madison avenue, west side, 80 feet north of Sixty-third street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street.

By Steele & Carter, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 25x98.9, No. 443 West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Friday, Aug. 27.

By William Kennelly, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25x125, No. 380 Grand street, north side, 75 feet east of Norfolk street.

By ——, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Pullman, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 345 feet west of Eighth avenue. Lease dated July 14, 1869.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, bounded by Second and Third avenues, Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, known as lots Nos. 150, 151, and 158, on the map of the Harlem Commons.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 76.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of the buildings, with three lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, south side, extending through to West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

By Richard V. Harnett, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-ninth street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-second street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixtieth street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, AUG. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick tenement house, with lot, on West 27th st., n. s., 162.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x96....$5,225

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

Houston st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x82; Francisca Krapf to Catherine Krumm	nom.
Mechanic st., n. s., adjoining formerly of widow Hitchcock, (24th Ward,) 37x89; Bernard Byrne to Mary J. Crosson	$2,300
6th st., s. s., 204.10 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.9x97; Caroline Groll to Adelaide, wife of Henry Heinemann	10,000
Same property; Henry Heinemann to Caroline Groll	10,000
23d st., n. s., (No. 331,) 194x142.4; Charles H. Knox, Referee, to Hugh J. Jewett, as Receiver of Erie Railway Company	15,250
33d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; 10th av., e. s., (No. 298) 61.8 ft. n. of 27th st., 18.6x75; Frederick Ritz to Hannah Sterling (subject to all incumbrances)	nom.
Same property; John Sterling to Frederick Ritz, (subject to all incumbrances)	nom.
83d st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2; William Dallamore to Adam Liegebott.... ex. and	nom.
107th st., n. s., between 1st and 2d avs., 200 x—, leasehold; N. Gano Dunn to Henry P. McGowan	101
113th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.10; Elizabeth, wife of William Seery, to Anthony P. Geraghty	2,300
128th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.4x99.11; Mary M. Griffen to Matilda G., wife of Samuel B. Fay, (mortgages $4,000)... Cons'n omitted.	
Same property; Matilda G., wife of Samuel B. Fay, to Mary M. Griffen, (mortgages $4,000)	8,000
137th st., n. s., 112.5 ft. w. of Home av., 25x100; Harriette A. Converse to William Fulton	1,600
143d st., n. s., 181.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 50x100; Peter Platz to Felix Schmid	3,600
165th st., (centre line,) n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x124.4; 165th st., (centre line,) n. s., 270 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.1; Nicholas A. Lespinasse to Darius G. Crosby, (mortgage, $4,000)	nom.
Av. A, n. w. corner 63d st., leasehold; John Bender to P. Schuchmann	nom.
1st av., 63 ft. s. of 64th st., leasehold; same to same	nom.
3d av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 20x55, leasehold; Philip Warch to Katherine Neumann	10,750
3d av., w. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 78th st., leasehold; Ambrose Monell, Referee, to Peter Goelet	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A WELL-BUILT, ADMIRABLY-LOCATED, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25 by 60, lot 100 feet, on 48th st., just west of 5th av., for sale low; location unexceptionable. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A HANDSOME FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale in 48th st., just east of 5th av.; well built and finished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HOME ON THE HUDSON; ONLY one hour from Wall st.; good house, stables, greenhouse; never failing supply of water, and five acres of land beautifully situated; within six minutes' walk from depot, and docks, churches, and every convenience; the whole establishment, including most of the furniture and splendid pair carriage horses with carriages, and two Alderney cows, will be sold at a great bargain to an immediate cash purchaser. Address RICE, Box No. 2,891 New-York Post Office.

THE COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, on Otsego Lake, (near Sharon and Richfield Springs, four hours from Albany and Binghamton, connecting by railroad and steamer;) 300 guests accommodated; six acres embellished grounds; outbuildings; all modern improvements and elegant furniture; seventh successful season now closing with its lease. For further particulars address H. B. WALKER & CO., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, distant two hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall sixty-six feet and six inches; thence easterly and parallel with said East Thirty-seventh street one foot; thence northerly and parallel with Lexington avenue thirty-two feet and three inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block seventeen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty seventh street eighteen feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.
MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York. au16-2aw3wM&Th.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CATHARINE M. HARRIS, plaintiff, against DAVID T. KENNEDY, CARRIE S. KENNEDY, his wife, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the said Supreme Court in the above entitled action, bearing date the thirteenth day of August, 1875, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, opposite the centre line of a party wall, distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet and four inches easterly from the north-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and said East Thirty-seventh street, running thence northerly and parallel with said Lexington avenue and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet and nine inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, eighteen feet and four inches; thence southerly and parallel with Lexington avenue and part of the way through the centre of another party wall, ninety eight feet and nine inches, to the northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street; thence westerly along said northerly side of East Thirty-seventh street, eighteen feet and four inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 14, 1875.
MENZO DIEFENDORF, Referee.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Exchange place, New-York.

PEREMPTORY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH AV. PROPERTY.—By order of the Supreme Court, on 23d day of August, 1875, at the Merchants' Exchange, John D. Phillips and Samuel Cohen, plaintiffs, against Reuben H. Cudlipp, and others.
WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Referee.
R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV.: NEAR 49TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

SECOND FLOOR, NO. 670 6TH AV., SIX rooms, in perfect order, near 39th st., and second floor No. 1,261 Broadway, near 31st st., five rooms. Apply on premises or to J. YATES, No. 1,262 Broadway.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED first-class houses at reduced rentals; bargains. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE,

Corner Cortlandt and Church Sts.

This extensive structure will be ready for occupation on or about the FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

It is thoroughly FIRE-PROOF, no pains, care, or expense having been spared to secure that end. It is built mainly of brick, all the supports being of this material, to the entire exclusion of iron columns. All the windows and entrances are provided with corrugated steel shutters.

The heating and ventilation are made upon the latest and most approved principles, and it is confidently believed THAT IT IS THE BEST VENTILATED BUILDING IN THIS COUNTRY.

Individual firms or corporations can now negotiate for single offices or large or small suites on liberal terms.

Apply to
R. G. MOULTON,
Secretary Building Committee.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—BY A family of adults, a large comfortably-furnished house, 19th to 40th st, on Madison or 5th av., or between 5th and 6th avs. Address L. H., Riverside House, 152d st.

WANTED.—A PLEASANT ROOM, ENGLISH BASEMENT preferred, for a private class of Young Ladies; location between 35th and 45th sts., and Park and 6th avs. Address M., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, houseworkers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants, highly recommended, at Mrs. Lowe's, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and assist in washing; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class laundress; has best City recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, respectable young girl who understands her duties thoroughly and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl; can do house-work of all kinds well; for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two German girls, together or separate; one is a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl; very tidy about her work and person; speaks broken English; first-rate baker, washer, and ironer; prefers a family with two servants; City. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WELSH WOMAN, who has several years' references; is an excellent cook, baking, soups, &c.; she is respectful, quiet, reliable, and can please any private family. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A reliable young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; also makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, preserves, &c.; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a Protestant woman, respectable and well recommended; good family cook; meats, game, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS EXCELLENT family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish excellent testimonials. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 1st av., second door from 116th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CITY OR COUNTRY—By a tidy, competent, willing, and obliging girl; has good reference. Apply at Carroll's Agency, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO IS very highly recommended as cook and otherwise. To be seen at Jacquin's Office, No. 602 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; City or country; suits remodeled equal to new; reference. Address A. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY OF UNdoubted respectability, who has for three seasons taken charge of a house for parties leaving the City; would like to take charge of a house this Winter for parties wishing to leave for Europe this Fall; she can give references from those parties, besides many others; or she would like any position of trust rather than hard labor. Call from 5 in the afternoon or before 11 in the morning, or address C. M., No. 141 2d av., next door to 9th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.—A WIDOW LADY would like a position in a family, or would take a furnished house and board the owner in part payment of the rent; accustomed to all kinds of household duties; best of reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 308 East 13th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as housekeeper in a first-class tenement-house; can take full charge and be highly recommended. Address M. L., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good cook and splendid washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging, and in fact is a good woman of all work; can produce the very best of City reference. To be seen at Mrs. Jacquin's Office, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE COLored woman; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; will go to the country or City either; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, for general housework or chamber-maid; City or country. No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY, well-educated German Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; good seamstress; assist with growing children and teach German. has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT SCOTCH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hairdresser and excellent seamstress; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO is a thorough family laundress; can make up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; can also puff, polish, flute; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washer.—By a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine work; not afraid of work; very best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN speaking English; references as a thoroughly competent laundress in all its branches; is willing, strong, and of good qualifications. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS A good traveler, kind and attentive in sickness, would like to go to Europe with a lady as maid; the very best of reference given. Call or address 105 West 32d st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman, with excellent testimonials, to take care of small or grown children; is also a plain seamstress. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE, engagements as monthly nurse; best of reference given. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. L., No. 33 Barrow st., room No. 12.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl, lately from Dublin, to take care of children and do chamber-work, or assist with washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 572 2d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMpanion.—By a young girl; wages not so much importance as a good home. Address immediately, Miss Nettie Barnette, York, Penn.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN PRIVATE family as seamstress and children's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machine. Call for two days at No. 27 City Hall place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY ONE THAT CAN DO ALL kinds of family sewing, cut and finish dresses; would go out by the day or week on reasonable terms. Address for two days M. W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, whom we know, in a private family; is a thorough chamber-maid and a superior waitress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; has three years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman to take home gentlemen's or family washing on reasonable terms. Address Mrs. F. S., Box 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing and ironing in private families, or go out to day's work; has best City references. Apply at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS OF age, speaking German and English, wants some respectable employment. Address A. Dryer, No. 222 West 40th st.

CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, JUST COME FROM Ireland, in a grocery store, or would go as bar-tender; a comfortable place more an object than salary. Address No. 29 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede; single; speaks English; some years' references; a competent groom, coachman, gardener, and milker; willing and obliging; strong, kind to animals, first-class driver. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages; is also a good gardener; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; four years' City references from last employer; will be found willing and respectful; no objections to the country. Address James, No. 204 East 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; has four years first-class City reference from his late employer; is a trustworthy man in every respect. Call or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., Club Stable, corner 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address William Jackson, private stable, No. 107 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY COMPEtent young man; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references; City or country. Call on or address J. M. C., No. 7 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family. Address Isaac Ciscoe, No. 356 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN in a respectable family; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; understands his business in all its branches; can furnish the best City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address G. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; keeps stables in good order; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; highly recommended. Address J. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; also a good gardener; willing and obliging; best of City and country reference. Address L. Keeny, No. 319 East 21st st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR FARMER—Separate or Combined.—By an American; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself useful to his employer in any capacity. Address William, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, (FIVE years' first-class City reference,) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and the care of horses. Call or address P., No. 106 East 28th st., in harness store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and plain gardener, or to work on a farm; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; good reference; wages moderate. Address S. J., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care and management of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good gardener; temperate and trustworthy; best reference. Call on or address D. Gonley, 469, corner 26th st., 10th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, highly recommended; seven years in his present place; disengaged on account of selling out; married, and has no family. Call at No. 143 West 38th st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By an American man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, plain gardening, care horses and cattle, drive, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and can do all kinds of house-work; wages reasonable; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., (removed from 11th st.)

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married, no family; has a practical knowledge of business, including graperies, greenhouse plants, the laying out of grounds, &c.; also a general knowledge of farming; satisfactory references. Address J. A. C., at Alfred Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER-COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; no family; age thirty; man as gardener; wife as cook or laundress; Protestant. Address R. J., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., New-York.

PORTER, JANITOR, OR BANK MESSENGER.—By a colored man who has had thirty years experience; good reference given. Inquire of Thomas R. Williams, No. 82 Wooster st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do flower and vegetable gardening, tend hot and cold graperies, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 Sixth av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good driver and groom, &c.; is a good hand to keep carriages and horses in order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, FRENCH, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat, and nice appearing; has unexceptionable City reference from his last place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THE VERY BEST TEStimonials for competency, honesty, and sobriety; willing, of good disposition, very tidy, speaks English and French fluently; good table waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A BRIGHT (COLORED) LAD AS waiter and for general usefulness, City or country, at moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family, thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT MAN IN every respect; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BUSINESS man in any kind of a business house; can furnish good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS BEEN IN the foreign book trade in Germany and England, a situation. Address L. T. P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL MAN, OF CAPACITY, integrity, and sobriety, with $7,500 cash and good references, can secure one-half interest and entire financial management of a house, new and elegantly furnished, now doing a paying business, and susceptible of being developed under right auspices into one of extraordinary success and permanency. Address WILLIS, Post Office Box No. 795, New-York.

BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.—IF YOU want an equal interest for $5,000 in a good Silver Mine, you should inspect the one offered in Clear Creek County, Col.; partly opened; assays well; easily accessible; can be worked all the year; purchase price to be used in further developing, and other half interest put up as security, if desired; references required. Apply to T. CROMMELIN, No. 73 Cedar st., New York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $25,000 TO $50,000 capital in the wholesale butter, cheese, and general produce business. Business well established. A party desiring an interview will address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A QUARTER OR HALF INterest of a valuable patent for sale. Apply to SHEPARD & BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of ELISHA WILLIAMS TEACKLE, deceased, and in a cause of Travers vs. Teackle, 1875, T. 24, the creditors of Elisha Williams Teackle, formerly of the City of New-York, in the United States of America, but late of No. 5 Cleveland square, in the County of Middlesex, England, Esquire, who died in or about the month of March, 1874, are, on or before the first day of October, 1875, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Francis Fearon, a member of the firm of Clabon & Fearon, of No. 21 Great George street, Westminster, in the said County of Middlesex, the solicitor of the defendant Eliza Gertrude Teackle, widow, the administratrix, with the will annexed of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex, England, on Friday, the 29th day of October, 1875, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1875.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry I. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy19-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.
JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }
my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.
CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.
mh29-law6mM*

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children,
REMOVED
to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875. A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5. Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MADAM C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A Conkling, and others, address ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE.
English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, with kindergarten for children, No. 658 Lexington ave. Reopens Sept. 6. Applications personally or by letter.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Begins TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.—MISS ANNA C. BRACKETT and MISS IDA M. ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one years old, THURSDAY, Sept. 30. For information or circulars apply at the house.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 7 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 Broadway, is now open day and evening for private lessons in Business Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic, and other branches. Terms reasonable.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—STEVENSDALE Institute, South Amboy, N. J.—A select Boarding School for boys reopens Sept. 13.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—THIS Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened Sept. 22. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. PARKS' SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., reopens Sept. 11; twelve family pupils admitted.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,
STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE
Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the classics, modern languages, mathematics elementary and higher English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, fencing, and elocution, a thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, gymnasium, &c. Will open THURSDAY, Sept 16.
J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.) School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27; KINDERGARTEN, Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

SEABURY SEMINARY WILL COMMENCE its ninth successful year Sept. 20, 1875, at No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park. Three departments Classical, for young ladies; Junior and Kindergarten, for boys and girls; German, French, and music by professors; no extras. References: William Buchanan, No. 61 Park av.; L. F. Thompson, No. 546 Madison av.; Right Rev. T. H. Vail. Apply to Principal, M. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23. Special attention is given to the cultivation of pure and elegant English, while French and German are so taught, by Professors of education and refinement, that they may be of practical utility.

URSULINE ACADEMY, EAST MORRISANIA, one mile beyond Harlem Bridge, at junction of Westchester and St. Ann avs.—This institution, in charge of the Ursuline nuns, affords all the advantages of a first-class academy for young ladies; reopens Sept. 6; terms, $141 half yearly.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX & MISS KEITH,
Successors to
MISS HINSDALE,
Will open, Sept. 21, at No. 277 Madison av., a French boarding and day school for young ladies, and a Kindergarten for little girls and boys.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—Healthy and delightful location, with fine accommodations and superior course of studies. Reopens Sept. 1. Board and tuition, $120 half yearly. Write for prospectus or call per train from Hunter's Point every half hour.

SEMINARY OF THE SACRED HEART FOR small Boys, Flushing, Long Island, conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph.—Health, home comforts, and careful training; $105, half yearly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

MR. YOUNG'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Boys—Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 13.
Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college or scientific school.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY
For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course. School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875. Address as above for circular.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN Sept. 14; superior advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education; terms moderate. For circulars, apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

BRADFORD'S STUDENT'S HOME.—A BOYS' School, Middletown, Conn.; delightful situation; superior accommodations; military drill, thorough school. Address Rev. J. H. BRADFORD.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

THOROUGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE very best; English, classics, German, French, music; opens Sept. 6; boating, bathing. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $250 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN Sept. 1. For circulars address Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

S. S. SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Florida, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars, apply to Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 101 W. 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of Classical, English, and German instruction.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, 409 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

WEST JERSEY ACADEMY.—VACANCIES FOR four boys; $50 per quarter. For catalogues, address Rev. A. S. VAUGHAN, Bridgeton, N. J.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. Suitable *Teachers* introduced for *Families, Schools,* and *Seminaries* throughout the country. Daily opportunities. Call on or address *National Teachers' Institute,* No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER OF music and French wishes morning engagements in families or schools. Address B. C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR, EXPERIENCED graduate of Columbia; highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON FOR an institution; Protestant; middle-aged; must be thoroughly experienced in all branches of housekeeping, dignified, and capable of directing servants and nurses; work arduous; compensation liberal. Address, stating experience and giving references, C., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A NEAT, ACTIVE PROTESTANT WOMAN as thorough housekeeper; must be experienced in the care and use of provisions on a large scale; best references required. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 25	*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1	BOTHNIA....WED., Sept. 15

AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage at low rates.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., Sept. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 15
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 29

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..........Sept. 21, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Sept. 18
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, Aug. 25
CHARLESTON..........Saturday, Aug. 28

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........Thursday, Aug. 26, 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Aug 28, 2 P. M.	Egypt, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A. M.	The Queen, Sep. 18, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO..........Aug. 28	HINDOO..........Sept. 25
NAVARINO..........Sept. 11	OTHELLO..........Oct. 9

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continent and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES..........Aug. 27
FOR HAYTI and COLOMBIA:
ALPS..........Sept. 8
ETNA..........Sept. 29
FOR KINGSTON, HAYTI, and VENEZUELA:
ATLAS..........Sept. 11

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM R. GARRISON, No 5 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Sept. 2

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........THURSDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Aug. 31, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1
TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch their new and elegant steam-ship
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
on or about WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1875, for above-named destination. For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL..........Aug. 28	MAIN..........Sept. 11
DONAU..........Sept. 4	RHEIN..........Sept. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails Saturday, Sept. 21, 8:30 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. W. D. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st..8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 21st..12:00 M.
Sunday, 22d....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 22d.....1:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d...12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 24th..9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th....1:30 P. M.
Wed'day, 25th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 25th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th 11:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th...4:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 23d...1:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th..7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th...2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Wed'day, 25th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th....4:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY,

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.

Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

N. B.—On SATURDAY, Aug. 21, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M., instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

NOTICE.—FOR FREE COAL AND RENT, I WILL take care of business or private house. Any one wishing the same will do well to call on or address
JAMES GAMBLE, No. 688 Broadway.

FOR SALE—INDIAN OR MOUND RELICS, OLD coins, and cards. Call at STAFFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 66 Fulton st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON,	D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager.	General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.
Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:10 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 8 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1875, trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., for Long Branch at 7:30, 9:15, 11:45 A. M., 3:45, 5 P. M. For South Amboy at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch for New-York at 7, 8:15, 11:35 A. M., 3:25, 5:35 P. M. In addition to the above, leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:55 A. M.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY BY DEALING direct with the manufacturers. A large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 and 108 East 23d st., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly, handsomely and newly furnished; also other rooms; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with private table, suitable for first-class families; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House strictly first class.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, near 5th av., to let, with or without private table; also floor to let unfurnished. MURRAY HILL, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES DESIRING TO EFFECT ARrangements for Winter, can be accommodated with newly, nicely furnished rooms at No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all modern improvements; house and location first class.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two desirable rooms, board if desired; small family; cleanliness and comfort assured; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Large handsomely-furnished front rooms, bath, &c., to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; terms moderate; small family.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH ST.—NEWLY AND ELEgantly furnished rooms with board, en suite or singly, for families and single gentlemen; house will be heated thoroughly for Winter. Reference.

ROOMS, EN SUITE AND SINGLE, WITH first-class table and location; references given and required. Inquire at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let with board; also one single room, by a family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st. References given and required.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms; desirable situation; with or without private table; private baths, closets; table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ONE OR TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 29 West 31st st., between Broadway and 5th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH and without board; also, flats and furnished houses obtained at Everett Library, 558 6th av., E. A. Dailey.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—PARTIES DESIRING TO engage handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table, can do so now, for the Winter.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant hall rooms for gentlemen, with board; also rooms en suite.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first-class.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE AND HANDSOME rooms can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.—Rooms to let, with board, en suite or singly; private table if preferred.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors elegantly furnished; also, single rooms, with front basement, as physician's office.

THREE ROOMS ON THE PARLOR FLOOR to let with board; hot and cold water; also rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d street.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—TWO LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished floors, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance; terms moderate.

SEVERAL ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, to gentlemen, at No. 18 East 47th st.; breakfast if desired.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT THIRD-story rooms to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY.—Permanent board wanted for a gentleman and daughter in a first-class, strictly private family, where home comforts can be had; two connecting rooms on second floor, with access to bath; location must be above 14th st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; (if in Brooklyn, on the Heights;) price $80 to $90 per month; references exchanged. Address, for one week, PROMPT PAY, Box No. 3,359 Post Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A GOOD-sized furnished room with closet, gas, fire, and board in a neat, well-ordered house; private family preferred where there are no small children; neighborhood of an up-town park desired; price not to exceed $8 per week; permanent if suited. Address for three days, A. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in private family, by two adults, between 14th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address M. H., Station D, Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS SEA-SIDE BOARD AT Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch, from Sept. 1; five rooms fronting the water; fine shore for bathing and fishing; terms $10 to ~~$14~~ per week. Address
E. DARROW,
Oceanic, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN.; house on the water; splendid bathing, good fishing and shooting; five minutes from depot and boat landing; good accommodations for families or single gentlemen. DELANO COTTAGE.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING A lovely home on a farm in the Valley of the Connecticut, for a few weeks, please apply to T. D. WINCHESTER, Winchester House, Broadway and 31st st.

BOARD AT NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—TWO very pleasant connecting rooms; river view; table good; best references. Address Box No. 5,606 New-York Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Now open, situate on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving, and sailing; fishing the best in this country; first-class table; send for circular; terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, Morris County, N. J., will remain open until Oct. 1. Fine Scenery, good drives, and fine mountain air.

NO MOSQUITOES.

Boats leave foot of Barclay st. 8:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., via Morris and Essex Railroad to Hackettstown, thence two and a half miles by stage to Heath House.
COLEMAN & CARRIQUE, Proprietors.

ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL.—PARTIES whose business necessitates their early return from more distant resorts can find here elegantly furnished rooms; high, healthy, well-shaded grounds; lawns, groves, flowers, fruit, boating, bathing, and fishing; nearer Wall st. in point of time, and more accessible than most of their City homes; communication, fifty trains; depot on grounds. Send for circulars to Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

BORDERING ON SHINNECOCK BAY.—Good table, plenty of milk; surf and still bathing, boating, snipe shooting; near the water; boats leave James slip at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M; 34th st. at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Long Island Railroad to Atlanticville Station; stage will meet all who write.
W. F. HALSEY, Atlanticville, Long Island.

AT WOODSIDE HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board and very desirable accommodations can be secured for the season or more permanently, by a few families wishing a quiet, genteel place; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. CHAS. G. HAZELTINE, Proprietor.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, N. Y., will remain open September and October, and keep up its usual comforts and tone. Good music and hops nightly. No mosquitoes or ague. Will take families at a reduced price.

GRANT HOUSE, CATSKILL, N. Y.—HAS ACcommodations for a few more guests with desirable rooms. A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

RESTAURANTS.

N. CLARK'S RESTAURANT,

corner Broadway and 13th st.
Regular table d'hote from 5 to 7 P. M.
Including wine, $1.
Everything of the best.

LAUNDRIES.

MANHATTAN STEAM LAUNDRY, NO. 232 East 36th st.—Established 1854. Goods called for and delivered. Shirts, 12 cents; collars, 3 cents. Prices, $1 dozen.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Positively last week of
THE MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR ROMANCE,
AROUND THE WORLD.
AROUND THE WORLD.
with all the
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
DRESSES,
AMAZONIAN MARCH,
SINKING SHIP, &c.

On MONDAY, Aug. 30, the American tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
will appear, for one week only, in his admired impersonation of
HAMLET,
supported by a powerful cast, composed entirely of AMERICAN ARTISTS.
CHEAP PRICES! CHEAP PRICES!

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
BRILLIANT REOPENING THIS WEEK
with
THE BEST COMPANY YET PRESENTED
even at this,
THE MODEL FAMILY THEATRE.
A PURE AND WHOLESOME ENTERTAINMENT.
CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERT EVERY NIGHT
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M. SERENADE BAND.
Admission..........50 cents
Boxes admitting four..........$3
Package and season tickets at reduced rates to be had at the box office.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY.
Another magnificent array of stars
FOR MONDAY, AUG. 23,
THE GREAT JACK AND JILL PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SEAMON AND SOMMERS, SNOW BROTHERS,
MILES MORRIS, WILLIAM A. HUNTLEY,
LEW AND PAULINE PARKER,
BRANDT SISTERS, JEE BROTHERS, KINE BROTHERS,
AND FORTY OTHER STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th Street,
will be reopened on 1st September, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875.

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections, or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 41 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.
OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.
FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS,

5 PER CENT. GOLD, DUE 1895,

Interest Payable January and July,
Coupon or Registered,
FOR SALE BY

CHASE & HIGGINSON,

NO. 27 DREXEL BUILDING,
CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co. Stock,

Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, 7s, and income bonds,
Burlington, C. Rapids, and Minnesota,
Peoria and Rock Island 1st,
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes 1st,
N. Y. and Oswego Midland 1st and Receivers' certificates
WANTED BY

H. C. Williams & Co., Bankers,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BONDS FOR SALE.—THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, County of Coles and State of Illinois, now offers for sale forty bonds, of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, bearing interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum, payable annually at "The National Park Bank of New-York," principal due and payable in twenty years. These bonds are issued in aid of the construction of water-works in said City of Charleston. Any person desirous of purchasing said bonds can receive further information by corresponding with "The National Park Bank of New-York," or H. C. CUNNINGHAM, Mayor of the City of Charleston, Ill.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1875-6.
JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the engagement of
Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN,
to give ONE HUNDRED impersonations in the principal cities of the United States, TWENTY-ONE of which have been assigned to this theatre, the first performance to be
HAMLET,
on the opening night,
MONDAY, AUG. 30,
when Mr. SULLIVAN will have in support the full Shakspearean organization of Booth's Theatre, giving promise of a representation of remarkable effectiveness.
THE COMPANY
will include

Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Mr. HENRY WEAVER,
Mr. GEORGE BECKS,
Mr. JAS. J. BARTLETT,
Mr. H. B. BRADLEY,
Mr. JEFF. R. DAVIS,
Mr. EDMUND SINCLAIR,
Mr. WILLIAM CARPENTER
Mr. EDWARD LACY,
Miss ROSA RAND,
Miss MARY WELLS.

Mr. CHAS. B. BISHOP,
Mr. FREDERICK THORNE,
Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF,
Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ,
Mr. ED. K. COLLIER,
Mr. FREDERICK MONROE,
Mr. HARRY HOGAN,
Mr. FRANK LITTLE,
Mr. CHARLES KENT,
Miss IDA VERNON,
Miss EMMA GRATTAN.

Mr. JAS. F. CATHCART and Miss LOUISE HIBBARD, of the principal London theatres, who have been specially engaged to accompany Mr. SULLIVAN on his tour through the country, make their first appearance here.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS ☜
will begin on
NEXT WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 25,
at 8 o'clock A. M., and to meet the demand for places the Box Office will be open at that hour every day until 6 P. M.

MONDAY, Sept. 20, Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, the renowned English character actor, as NAT GOSLING, in Boucicault's drama, FLYING SCUD.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors..........Messrs. APPLEBY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 23, at 8.
Overture, "Bal Masque"..........Auber
Entr' Acte, No. 2, "Rosamunde"..........Schubert
Waltz, "Autumn Roses"..........Strauss
Nordish Suite, op. 22..........Asger Hamerick
Overture, "Fidelio"..........Beethoven
Selections from "Orpheus"..........Gluck
Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"..........Wagner
Coronation March..........Svendsen
Overture, "Jubilee"..........Weber
Ave Maria..........Gounod
Amaryllis, air composed by Louis XIII..........Ghys
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Rhine"..........Keler Bela
Galop, "L'Adieux"..........Dietrich
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
TUESDAY NEXT, ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
PRELIMINARY SEASON 1875.
HOUSE SECOND WEEK AND OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of the engagement of the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, in his marvelous impersonation.
CROWDED COLONEL SELLERS,
in Mark Twain's American drama, supported by a SUPERB CAST.
NIGHTLY. Every scene used is new and of the most beautiful description. SATURDAY, AUG. 28, second matinee of COLONEL SELLERS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

JOSH HART..........Proprietor
Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN..........Manager
THIS POPULAR SPECIALTY THEATRE
will commence the Fall and Winter season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23,
with the greatest list of acknowledged leading variety artists of the day.
THE BEST PERFORMANCE IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE NATIONAL PLUMBERS' TRAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 162 AND 164 WEST 27TH ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at the office of the company on
MONDAY, SEPT. 6, 1875.
Poll open from 10 to 12 A. M.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

Safe and reliable. Interest guaranteed, payable semi-annually.
J. E. CARY,
No. 11 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1875.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable at the banking house of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the second day of September next.
WILLIAM M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1875.
THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1875, on the Eight per cent. Convertible Bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold, at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

NEW ERA IN LIFE INSURANCE.

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS UNNECESSARY.
NO COMMISSIONS! NO FORFEITURES!
New plan of yearly, renewable policies. Apply direct, or send for prospectus to the

PROVIDENT SAVINGS

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
WESTERN UNION BUILDING.
GEORGE WALKER, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Vice President and Actuary.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
Dr. GEORGE B. FOWLER, Medical Examiner.
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Counsel.
STANLEY, BROWN & CLARK, Attorneys and Counselors
DIRECTORS.

ALFRED S. BARNES,
JAMES F. BURNS,
WILLIAM A. CAMP,
ALONZO B. CORNELL,
TRACY R. EDSON,
GORDON L. FORD,
FRANCIS O. FRENCH,
PARKE GODWIN,
BENJAMIN GRIFFEN,
DANIEL A. HEALD,
A. FOSTER HIGGINS,
I. SMITH HOMANS,

SHEPPARD HOMANS,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN,
GEO. H. MUMFORD,
JOSEPH H. PARSONS,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
TIMOTHY H. PORTER,
GEORGE S. SCOTT,
WILLIAM STANLEY,
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
THOMAS L. THORNELL,
GEORGE WALKER,
DAVID A. WELLS.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four classrooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st. FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron creatings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. COMIC OPERA.

GREAT SUCCESS
of the celebrated Prima Donna,
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
and Henderson and Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
in the Grand Folie Musicale, in three acts,
BOULOTTE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
BOULOTTE..........Miss JULIA MATHEWS
KING BOBECHE..........Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
BLUE BEARD..........Mr. ALBERT BRENNIS
and every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION.
Musical Director..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS
NEW SCENERY..........by..........Mr. MATT MORGAN
New costumes and appointments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th st. and Irving place.
KIRALFY BROTHERS..........Lessees and Managers
THURSDAY, AUG. 26,
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE
of the greatest romantic Comedy spectacle of
AROUND
AROUND
AROUND
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL PARISIAN SPLENDORS.
THE
WORLD
WORLD
WORLD
Extraordinary mechanical and scenic effects.
Admission, $1; orchestra and orchestra circle, reserved, $1 50; boxes, (containing four,) $5 and $6; proscenium boxes, $10 to $20; family circle, 50 cents. Box office now open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,

BIG BONANZA.

138TH TO 144TH NIGHTS HERE.
Misses Sara Jewett, Sargent, Jamieson, Mortimer, and Fannie Francis, (her first appearance here:) Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Whiting, Moore, Ringgold, Rockwell, and Maurice Barrymore, (his first appearance here.)
*** Next MONDAY, (Aug. 30,) THE MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE in
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in town. Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1; boxes, $8 and $10.
Fifteenth week and continually increasing success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA-BOUFFE COMPANY.
On MONDAY, Aug. 23, will be produced for the first time in English in this City, Offenbach's wonderfully brilliant and most popular opera,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE,
with an immensely strong cast, including
Miss Clara Fisher, Miss Nellie Larkelle, Miss Venie G. Clancy, Mr. W. H. Woodfield, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. George Atkins, and a large and well-trained chorus.
Three entirely new and exquisite scenes by
MATT. MORGAN.
The opera will be presented with fresh and splendid dresses and appointments. No expense will be spared to secure
A MAGNIFICENT MISE-EN-SCENE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY matinée at 2.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Who's dat Knockin' on de Outside Gate," Sheridan and Mack's great song, 40c.; "Dancing Life" Galop, Morris, 50c.; "S. G." March Comique, Braham, (played at Gilmore's,) 40c.; "Kutschke" Polka, Stasny, 30c.; "American Rifle Team" Polka Operti, (played by Mr. Levy,) 40c.; "Too Thin," O'Rangoutang, great comic song, 30c.; "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," a vocal gem, by A. H. Pease, beautiful picture title, 50c.; "American Rifle Team March," Operti, (played by Gilmore,) 40c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
TUESDAY, Aug. 24, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, SATURDAY, Aug. 28.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

AUG. 24, 26, AND 28.
The New-Jersey Southern regular lines leave Pier No. 8, North River, at 7 and 9:45 A. M.
The elegant steamer ADELPHI will make the extra trip, leaving Harrison st. at 10 o'clock, West 24th st. at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 at 11 A. M.
Returning, leave the Park twenty minutes after the close of the races. W. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS, NEVERSINK, and GENERAL SEDGWICK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, (Sundays included,) leaving as follows:
AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Couterno's Twenty-third Regiment Band always on board the Americus.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
GENERAL SEDGWICK.
Barclay st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Returning, boats leave Rockaway at 10:45, 11, and 11:15 A. M., 4:45, 5, and 5:15 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
Return tickets good on either boat.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

THE SPLENDID OCEAN STEAMERS
AMERICUS AND GEN. SEDGWICK,
MAKE SIX TRIPS DAILY TO THIS
FAMOUS WATERING-PLACE,
giving passengers a fine view of the harbor and its fortifications, and the luxury of remaining
TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
AND FIVE HOURS ON THE FINEST
BEACH IN AMERICA.
EXCURSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
SIXTY MILES' SAIL FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CAPACIOUS STEAMER
WILLIAM COOK
WILL BE RUN to accommodate the extra travel on that day. FARE THE SAME as the other boats, and RETURN TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.
FOR TIMES OF LEAVING SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS PAPER.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, heretofore carrying on business as copartners under the firm name and style of Frankenstein & Wagner, in the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them and other claims provable under said act and acts, and that the first day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of August, 1875.
au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William D. Morgan and Charles L. Morgan, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the seventh day of August, 1875.
au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN AND CHARLES V. WAGNER, Bankrupts, in bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of the estate of the firm of Frankenstein & Wagner, and of Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New York City, the 21st day of August, A. D., 1875.
THOMAS D. ADAMS,
Hotel Royal, 40th st. and 6th av., New-York City,
JOHN H. RHOADES,
No. 39 West 22d st., New-York City,
au23-law3wM* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—in the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,070.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John P. Rice, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 6th day of February, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 13th day of August, A. D. 1875.
WILLIAM A. HARDING,
Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York City.
CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. au23-law3wM*

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

HOW THE RIFLEMEN USED SUNDAY.

THE DAY SPENT AT HOME AND IN RECEIVING FRIENDS—A DINNER AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE—THE TROPHIES BROUGHT BACK BY THE TEAM.

The members of the team, after getting their luggage together yesterday morning, spent the remainder of the day in visiting and receiving the visits and congratulations of their personal friends. Col. H. A. Gildersleeve passed the day with his family, at his residence, No. 28 West Forty-eighth street, where he was found in the afternoon by a representative of THE TIMES. He expressed unqualified satisfaction and pleasure at the way in which he and his comrades had been treated in Europe, where, he said, everything had been done to make the time pass pleasantly and agreeably. Besides the regular prize certificates issued to all the successful marksmen the Colonel brings back with him three prizes won at different matches in Ireland, one, a forty guinea cup, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast for open competition at Clandeboye on the occasion of the visit of the American Rifle Team; won by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, July, 1875, 1,000 yards, five shots, two ties, 42 out of 44—9 bulls' eyes, 2 centres." The gentleman who made the ties with the Colonel was a Mr. Lee, of Scotland, who is regarded as one of the best shots in Europe. The cup is a very handsome silver flagon, about 8 inches high and 5 in diameter, lined with gold, and richly and elegantly chased. On the lid is the figure of an Irish rifleman, standing, in full uniform, leaning on his gun. Another prize is a smaller cup or flagon, perfectly plain, about 6 inches high, and made tapering from the base to the top, with a self-closing lid. On it is engraved the following: "Competition C. Presented by E. Johnston. Won by Col. Gildersleeve, 7 shots, 1,000 yards." This series, or competition, consisted of prizes in kind, presented by different manufacturers. The third prize brought by Col. Gildersleeve is a magnificent telescope, the cases of which are heavily plated with silver, the whole being covered with leather, with strap for slinging around the shoulder attached. It was the second prize in the Abercorn competition, and on a silver plate attached to the leather case is the following inscription: "Presented to the highest scorer in the American Rifle Team, Abercorn Competition, Dollymount, Ireland, June, 1875. Won by Col. Gildersleeve. By J. H. Steward, Optician to the National Rifle Associations of England and America." In the centre of the plate is engraved the British coat-of-arms, surmounted by a crown, and supported on each side by the British and American flags. At Wimbledon the Colonel won £15 in money, the Albert Prize, at 600 yards. At this match the shooting was done in a heavy rain, which prevailed during the greater part of the day. The prize certificates are gotten up on heavy card-board, and are beautifully printed in gold and colors, with borders of scroll work, and appropriate devices. One of these certificates was given to each winner of a prize. A pleasant incident occurred at a visit of the team to a large linen factory. The head mechanic of the concern presented Col. Gildersleeve, as Captain of the team, with a beautifully carved miniature spinning-wheel, made of bog oak. He said he gave it as a token of the regard in which the Americans were held by the Irish people, and in that light wished the Colonel to accept it, as a representative of America. There have been only two others made like it, one of which is in possession of Queen Victoria and the other in that of Gen. Grant. The Colonel has also brought home the miniature targets used by the team at Dollymount to mark and record their shots, and which they afterward set up for the use of the Irish Team at Wimbledon. He also brought with him the camp-stools used by the team at all matches in which they took part. They found it necessary to provide these from the fact that as they were not needed and consequently not furnished by the Irish and English riflemen, who use muzzle-loading guns, and who do not have to sit down while mopping them. Another pleasant memento brought by the Colonel is a series of three very beautiful water color paintings of the encampment at Wimbledon, given to him by the artist, Major Bland, a member of the English Eight. One of the pictures represents the camp by moonlight, and gives a general view of the plain with the target in the distance. The others present a nearer and more detailed view of the tents by daylight.

Col. Bodine was at his home on the Hudson yesterday, and did not come to the City at all, owing to the indisposition of his wife. Messrs. Yale and Coleman spent the day in New-York at the Hoffman House, where they are temporarily sojourning. A TIMES reporter was permitted to see there the prize won by the latter gentleman at Dollymount. It is a beautiful silver pitcher about fifteen inches in height, lined with gold, and elegantly chased and engraved. On each side there is a large oval medallion, representing a battle scene, with the figures in heavy relief. In one, the attack, by knights and men at arms in mediæval armor, is given, and in the other the defeat is represented. An angel holding a wreath in one hand and a palm in the other, is seated on the lid. On the front, between the medallions, is the following inscription: "Irish Rifle Association, 1875. Dollymount, near Dublin. Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News Cup, won by Capt. Roswell C. Coleman, one of the American Rifle Team. Score, 5 5 5. Ties, 1st, 5; 2d, 5. Range, 500 yards, 15-inch Bulls-eyes." The pitcher stands on a handsome black pedestal, upon which is a gilt tablet supported on each side by the Irish and American flags in colored enamel. On the tablet are engraved the words: "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News Cup."

Gen. Dakin and Major Fulton remained in Brooklyn during the day, at their respective residences, where they were called upon by many of their friends. Mr. A. V. Canfield, Jr., devoted a part of the day to rest, and the remainder to calling upon his friends.

Mr. L. M. Ballard went to Yonkers to see his family immediately after his arrival, and came to this City this morning to get his baggage: but upon going to the steamer dock he found that it had already been taken away. This has caused him considerable embarrassment and much trouble, as, apart from the money value of his guns and clothing, he had a number of small articles in his trunks which he had brought with him as mementoes of his tour. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon he had been unable to learn by whom his baggage had been taken, and had not obtained the slightest clue as to its whereabouts. Capt. Leslie Bruce did not come back with his comrades. He remained on the Continent, and will return later in the season.

In the evening a number of the team and their friends were entertained at dinner by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, of Providence, R. I., at the Hoffman House, where he is stopping with his wife. Of the team there were present Mr. G. W. Yale, accompanied by his wife, Gen. Dakin, Major Fulton, Col. Wingate, and Mr. L. M. Ballard. Mr. H. E. Webster and wife, of Providence. Gen. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, and Mr. Yale, of Hartford, were also at the dinner.

Col. Gildersleeve said that the team had brought home eight cups and trophies altogether, of the value of about £400, and had won, in England and Ireland, money prizes amounting to about £200. The Wimbledon Cup, won by Major Fulton, weighs 166 ounces, and is valued at £100. This prize, according to the rules under which it was given, he can hold for one year, when it will be again competed for by the members of the association. When asked whether he thought there would be a foreign competition at Creedmoor next year, he said that he was convinced that they would pick out the twelve best riflemen that could be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and send them to this country to compete for the prize. In regard to the miniature targets, and other devices used by the Americans, he said that their competitors freely admitted their superiority to the appliances employed by them, in proof of which the Irish Team made use of the American miniature targets at the match at Wimbledon. As to rifles, he said it was the impression of the team that the accuracy of their guns, and the excellence of their ammunition, had given them the advantage over their opponents to a certain extent. Besides the extreme courtesy and kindness with which they had been treated by all whom they met, he said he was especially pleased with the total absence of all jealousy among the riflemen. When a marksman won a prize all were glad and rejoiced heartily at his success, and whenever any one of them discovered any little thing which he thought advantageous he would invariably communicate the information to the others. Col. Gildersleeve asked the reporter to say that a meeting of the members of the team was requested at the Hoffman House to-day at 12 o'clock for the transaction of team business.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The public reception to be tendered to-day to the victorious riflemen, judging from the elaborate arrangements made for the occasion by the Reception Committee, will form an event of uncommon interest, and will be a manifestation of welcome such as could only emanate from a perfect appreciation of the exploits of the victors. At 1 P. M. the joint committee of the National Rifle Association will meet the members of the team in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick, whence they will be escorted in carriages to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, which has been profusely embellished with flags. Here Mayor Wickham will address and receive them on behalf of the citizens, who, at the conclusion of his Honor's remarks will be allotted an hour to pay their respects to the honored guests of the occasion. While the proceedings within the Governor's Room are in progress the escort, under command of Col. John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, will form at the City Hall in the following order:

Col. John Ward, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanding escort.
Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and other officers of the National Guard.
Twelfth Regiment, inclosing eight carriages containing the American Team and the Reception Committee;
National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club;
American Off-hand Rifle Club;
New-York Schutzen Corps;
New-York City Schutzen Corps.

The Ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments will form on the walk on the west of the City-Hall Park, right resting on Chambers street, the Twelfth Regiment on the south side of the parade in the Park, and the Rifle Association and Schutzen Corps in Chambers street, east of Broadway. As there will be undoubtedly a general desire to see the team, a large detachment of Police will be detailed in and around the vicinity of the City Hall and along the route of procession, to preserve order. On leaving the Governor's room the Team and Reception Committee will immediately enter carriages in waiting in the following order:

LEFT.	RIGHT.
Second Carriage.	First Carriage.
E. H. Sanford,	Col. Mitchell,
Gen. Dakin,	Gen. Shaler,
Gen. McMahon.	Col. Gildersleeve.
Fourth Carriage.	Third Carriage.
Col. Wingate,	A. Alford,
Col. Bodine,	D. W. Judd,
Capt. W. C. Casey.	Major Fulton.
Sixth Carriage.	Fifth Carriage.
J. T. B. Collins,	Gen. Knox,
G. W. Yale,	Capt. Coleman.
Judge Stanton.	Seventh Carriage.
Eighth Carriage.	G. A. Schermerhorn,
Robert Johnston,	A. V. Canfield, Jr.,
L. M. Ballard.	L. C. Bruce.

The procession will then proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth street, down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, and thence through Twenty-seventh street to the Army and Navy Club, where the procession, after passing in review, will be dismissed. Alighting from their carriages the team will be escorted to the dining room of the club, where they will partake of lunch. In the evening, at 7:30, they will again meet the Reception Committee at the Hotel Brunswick and be escorted to Gilmore's Garden, where, in addition to an unusually excellent musical programme, Gen. George H. Sharpe will deliver an oration.

A COLORED OUTLAW'S CRIME.

A WITNESS IN THE SUNDAY MURDER CASE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDS TWO COLORED PERSONS.

The notorious colored desperado, William Henry, alias "Bally" Henry, who had been confined in the House of Detention since July 18, as a witness in the Sunday murder in Thompson street, in which he was really the instigator, escaped on Saturday night, in company with Thomas Hicks, also colored, another witness in the same case. The circumstance of Henry's escape of itself would not have caused any particular comment or excitement had he not, almost immediately afterward, added another crime to the innumerable list chargeable to him. It appears that after gaining their freedom, through some means unexplained by the officials of the House of Detention, Henry and Hicks repaired to No. 13 York street, where they secreted themselves from the officers who, as soon as the fact of their flight became known, had been detailed to effect their arrest. Yesterday morning the officers visited this house, and, after a long search, finally succeeded in recapturing Hicks, but failed to find Henry, notwithstanding he was on the premises at the time. After the departure of the officers with their prisoner, Henry quietly left his hiding place and went to No. 107 Thompson street for the purpose of visiting a colored woman named Robinson, with whom he had been intimate before his arrest. Finding her with another negro, named Wilson, he instantly drew from one of his pockets a razor, with which he assaulted both Wilson and the woman, cutting several frightful gashes in the face, legs, and arms of the former, and slightly wounding the latter. Having thus revenged himself on the woman and Wilson, he fled, and has not been since arrested, notwithstanding the efforts of the Police of the Eighth Precinct to track him. The circumstances of the killing of the colored man, Samuel Peterson, by another negro named Sorrell, on July 18, in connection with which Henry, Hicks, and several other negroes were held as witnesses, grew out of a gambling quarrel between Henry, Sorrell, and several friends of the latter, in a saloon in West Thirtieth street, on the night preceding the tragedy. Henry having received rough usage at the hands of Sorrell and his friends, he resolved to "get even" on the first opportunity. Meeting Sorrell, on Sunday, July 18, in a saloon in the basement of a building at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, Henry carried this threat into execution by assaulting the former with a razor, other negros present attacking a companion of Sorrell's in a like manner. Sorrell, after being cut in a horrible manner, succeeded in retreating to the street, pursued by Henry and his friends, among whom was a strange negro named Peterson. After running some distance from his pursuers Sorrell turned at bay, and attacked them with a large knife, wounding two of them, and instantly killing the young man Peterson. The affair created intense excitement at the time in the neighborhood. The Police arrested Sorrell, and a horde of witnesses including the ruffian Henry, who is known to be the most desperate character in the ward.

ARREST OF "BALLY" HENRY.

At midnight Officers Gerard and McCabe took the notorious ruffian "Bally" Henry into the Eighth Precinct Station House. The story of the arrest was brief but romantic. Sergt. Woodward, who is in command of the precinct, became convinced early in the day that "Bally" had fled from the City, and he detailed men in citizen's dress to watch all the surrounding country. Among them were Gerard and McCabe, who were sent to Hoboken. There they found traces of their man, and followed him six miles back into the country, when they finally came upon him in a lonely bit of woods. They had no legal right to arrest him, as he was upon the soil of another State, but they made a virtue of necessity, and presented their revolvers at his head. The desperado succumbed, and came with them peaceably to the City. Once across the river the ruffian again became desperate, and at the corner of Macdougal and Prince streets broke away from the officers. They gave chase, and running after him fired six shots from their revolvers, none of which took effect. After a chase of several blocks he was recaptured, and without further adventure taken to the station-house and locked up. He will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning.

THE FAULHABER MYSTERY.

BURIAL OF THE SUPPOSED VICTIM—THEORIES AND REVELATIONS.

The remains of Caspar Faulhaber, of Sixth and Coles streets, Jersey City, who was, it is suspected, robbed and murdered, and then thrown into the river at Weehawken, where his body was discovered on Wednesday last, were buried on Friday night in St. Peter's Cemetery, on Jersey City Heights. Coroner Reinhardt will commence his inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the mysterious drowning on Wednesday evening next. Suspicions prevail among persons cognizant of the facts of the case that the body is not that of the missing man. Mrs. Faulhaber identified the remains only by a piece of the clothing and by a letter bearing Faulhaber's initials. She could not recognize the remains by anything else, and the absence of the mustache he wore when seen on Saturday last only added doubt to his identity. The body is also thought to be too much decomposed for one that had been in the water only four days. It is also noticeable that the lip from which the mustache is said to have been taken does not look as though it had recently been shaved. Mrs. Faulhaber's statement that her husband received $2,000 in cash on the day of the sale of his property is contradicted by the gentlemen engaged in making the transfer, who say that he received no money at all that day. The widow's misstatement is cited against the reliability of her identification, while the fact that he was without money would seem to divest his presumable murder of the motive of robbery. Faulhaber was last seen on the river road at Weehawken with another man, who, so far as can be learned, has not since been seen, and it is suggested that he himself made an end of his companion, and having placed the papers by which the identification was made in the pockets, threw his ill-fated companion in the river. This is stated as a mere surmise, however, which gains little or no credence, while the absence of any known motive adds nothing to its probabilities.

The statement of Mr. Collins, in whose office the property was transferred, to the effect that Mr. Faulhaber was very much depressed and excited because, after the payment of the incumbrances, there was no money left for him, lends color to the possibility of suicide; but, as he was in comfortable circumstances without the property disposed of, the motive is not regarded as adequate. The wound upon the back of the head is not such a one as could have been self-inflicted, though it may possibly have been inflicted after the body had been committed to the water, by contact with some hard substance in the river.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Information having been received at the Second Police Precinct Station, Long Island City, yesterday morning that a murder had been committed on Borden avenue, near the Long Island Railroad track, Officer Mannocks was detailed to investigate the matter. On his way to the locality the officer arrested five men, who gave their names as John Kane, Edward O'Brien, Michael Willey, Edward Quigley, and Thomas Quigley. The latter held in his hands a blood-stained gray sackcoat, a cap, and a pair of patent-leather boots, which he said he had found on Borden avenue, near East avenue, and stated that they belonged to one of two men whom he had seen fighting. Mrs. Cannon, who resides on Third street, in giving notice to the Police stated that on returning home she saw two men, who appeared to be either Spanish or Portuguese, in the road in desperate combat, one of them endeavoring to kill the other with a knife. On search being instituted the pair could not be found, but a knife was picked up in the meadow near the scene of the encounter. The five men arrested were confined in the Astoria Jail to await further developments in the case.

THE LUMBER-YARD MURDER.

THE SEARCH FOR THE ASSASSIN—ONE OF THE OFFICERS ENGAGED IN THE HUNT SHOOTS THREE MEN.

Almost the first result of the murder of Joseph Langan in the lumber-yard at Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, was another shooting affray, which was not, however, followed by fatal results. As soon as the strange and incoherent story of the lumber-yard homicide was told in the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, Sergeant Doran sent out officers to bring in any one who should be found to know anything of the crime. Timothy Connors was among the first secured, and he told of the occurrence at the corner of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, a full narrative of which was given in THE TIMES yesterday. After this story the efforts of the Police were chiefly directed to finding Charles Curran, who was said to have been with Connors and Langan when the assassin first assaulted the party. Officers were sent out in all directions hunting for Curran, and among them was Officer George Dennison, of the Special Service Squad. In the course of his search, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, he reached the liquor saloon of Peter Dunigan, at No. 95 Tenth avenue. Several of the roughs who infest that portion of the City, were in the saloon, and two of them, Michael Gaffney, of No. 444 West Nineteenth street, and John Harmon, of No. 439 West Sixteenth street, immediately made a furious assault upon the officer. Parrying and evading their blows as well as he could, Dennison managed to back out of the saloon and upon the sidewalk, supposing the ruffians would there let him alone, when he could call assistance and take them into custody without any resort to violence on his part. In this he was disappointed, for his assailants pressed him more closely than ever, so that to save himself he drew his pistol and fired two shots. Both shots took effect, one striking Gaffney in the left shoulder, causing a dangerous wound, and the other striking Harmon, inflicting a slight flesh wound, and glancing off struck John Kennedy, of No. 504 West Sixteenth street, but the injury it caused was very slight. By the time the shooting was over several officers had reached the spot, and the entire party having been secured all were taken to the station-house, where the wounds were dressed, after which Gaffney was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Harmon was locked up in the station-house to answer for assaulting the officer, and Kennedy, who does not appear to have taken any active part in the affray, was allowed to go home.

BROOKLYN INCENDIARIES.

A MAN CHARGED WITH SETTING FIRE TO HIS FATHER-IN-LAW'S STORE—A BOY'S ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

John Abendroth was arrested yesterday on a charge of setting fire to the gun-store of his father-in-law, John Minett, at No. 92 Bushwick avenue, near Boerum street, on Friday night. For some time past Abendroth has been quarreling with Minett, and was prosecuted by the latter a short time since for presenting a pistol at him and threatening to take his life. This embittered the feelings of Abendroth against his father-in-law, and when the store was set on fire he was at once suspected as the incendiary. The doors of the house in which Minett lived, as well as the store which was in the same building, were all closed on Friday night at 9 o'clock. The back-door was shut but not locked, and through this door the incendiary gained access to the gun shop which was set on fire. The bed-room of Minett was situated in the rear of the store, and it is alleged that Abendroth's object was to have burned or suffocated his father-in-law When the flames were brought under control Minett and his boy, who slept in the same apartment with him, were carried out in a state of insensibility. About a week ago Abendroth sent a man named Hartnett to his father-in-law to get him drunk, so that he might rob his store. A day or two previous to the incendiarism a man named Betz also warned Minett against his son-in-law, and advised him to keep his doors locked at night; otherwise he would be in danger of being robbed. The night before the fire took place Abendroth was down at Rockaway, and after returning was seen on the sidewalk near Minett's place about 10 o'clock. After the fire he was also seen in the hallway of the house. Minett made an affidavit on Saturday, before Fire Marshal Keady, in which he detailed the facts above stated, and Detective Thune arrested Abendroth by Mr. Keady's instructions. Affidavits have also been made before the Fire Marshal by Joseph Davis and Simon Eickhoff which afford strong evidence of the guilt of Abendroth. The case will be tried to-day before Judge Eames

Edward McNamee, eighteen years of age, who was an inmate of Saint Vincent's Home for Boys, in Poplar street, Brooklyn, last November, was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the building in November last. He had been discharged by the Superintendent for his misconduct, but instead of leaving the building he concealed himself in the cellar, and set fire to a pile of fire-wood collected there. The flames reached the first floor before they could be brought under control, and the institution was in danger of being completely destroyed. When leaving the boy confessed to one of the inmates in the institution that he had set fire to the building to have satisfaction. Immediately after the occurrence he left Brooklyn, and could not be found until yesterday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Warren, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Sir Charles Hartley, of England, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Rev. Dr. P. F. Quigley, of Cleveland, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Sir Joseph Heron, John Morris, and Howard Morris, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, and Capt. James Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Berlin, are at the New-York Hotel.

ROBBERY BY AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal on Aug. 7: There is excitement among the jewelers of Paris over a robbery, of which two Americans are heroes. I am sorry to note that our transatlantic brethren are rapidly earning a discreditable fame in the department of high-class swindling. Some days since two past masters of this business called upon a wealthy tradesman of the Palais Royal and invited him to send gold chains for approval to the Hotel Violet. Here, as in other cases of fraud by Americans, there was evidence of thought, of cautious boldness, and of cunning, to which we are little used in the proceedings of their European kindred. The jeweler went, but no business was done on the first occasion. He found the gentlemen comfortably installed, and in no hurry for negotiation. They passed as representatives of Messrs. J. D. Conover & Co., of Philadelphia, and no suspicion could be roused by their manner. The next day the jeweler brought seventy-two gold chains, all of which were approved and purchased. The Americans sorted them with apparent intelligence, and arranged them by groups in a tin box. The vendor looked on, and when all was finished, he put the box beside him, and wrote out his bill. The strangers moved about and talked, but without any suspicious action. The account complete in duplicate, they asked to have the box tied up and sealed. This also was done leisurely, the bill discussed, and discount settled. It came to nearly £400. Then the Americans gave back the parcel of chains, requesting the jeweler to take it at a certain date to Messrs. Munroe, bankers, Rue Scribe, when his bill would be discharged. Thereupon he left. It was mere chance that led him, some hours after, to call upon Messrs. Munroe, where he learned that no such persons as those described were known to the bankers. Filled with sudden alarm, he reopened the tin box, and found in it rolls of lead. On going to the Hôtel Violet, the Americans had vanished, leaving their baggage, which contained many more boxes of the sort, wax, ribands, and other paraphernalia, the use of which had just been demonstrated. These people may well visit England on business, for the Police as yet have utterly failed to trace them. The elder is described as very dark, very harsh of feature, full bearded; he seems to be a Southerner, and speaks French well. The younger is tall, fair, wears only a moustache, and does not speak French.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S WINDING-SHEET.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says: "A paragraph is going the rounds in the papers now to the effect that ex-President Johnson was buried with a large flag, furnished by Major S. Hambright, for his winding-sheet. This is a mistake. Major Hambright sent his flag to Greenville for that purpose, but it was too large for its intended use. The flag in which he was buried was a handsome silk one, furnished by Mr. Perez Dickinson of this city."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for liberal additions to our foreign files, received yesterday by the Baltic.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will hold a grand Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, next Wednesday evening.

Thomas H. Comer was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Semler, for stealing a horse valued at $150, the property of Charles Kohler, residing in St. Mark's place.

Patrolman William C. Mills brought a box of nickel metal to the Ninth Precinct Station on Saturday, which was left at Mr. Stenewendal's drug store, No. 917 DeKalb avenue, by the counterfeiters who were arrested some time ago in Lexington avenue.

Ann Diamond, wife of William Diamond, of No. 21 Cherry street, quarreled with her husband on Saturday night, and inflicted a severe wound on his right cheek, which she laid open with a carving knife. She was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of felonious assault.

Alfred Smith, aged twenty, was arrested yesterday, by Officer Walker, while banking for a game called "sweat." On being brought before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Station, the prisoner refused to give his occupation, and pleaded "not guilty." He was released on furnishing $1,000 bail to appear in answer of the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

The following liquor dealers were held yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, in $100 bail, to appear for trial at General Sessions, for violations of the Excise law: Thomas Whelan, No. 679 Third avenue; William Cravin, No. 773 Third avenue; Alexander McGregor, No. 144 Third avenue; William Hughes, No. 796 Third avenue; and John McGinly, No. 950 Third avenue.

John Brown, a colored man, was enticed by Julia Mosby (white) into No. 59 Thompson street, on Aug. 21, when he was assaulted with clubs and iron pans by four persons. Making his escape, he discovered that he had been robbed of $40. Julia Mosby was brought before Justice Bixby yesterday. She pleaded not guilty, and was committed in $1,000 bail. Brown, in default of $300 bail, was committed to the House of Detention, to appear against her.

Joseph Johnson, aged forty-five, residing at Prince and Houston streets, was arrested yesterday by Officer Sheridan, of the Eighth Precinct, on the complaint of Anthony Coates, of No. 33 West Twenty-third street, who charged him with stealing four pairs of pantaloons, four vests, and four coats, valued at $75, the property of Dr. E. Bitzky. Johnson, who had been employed to do some work for Coates, confessed the theft and surrendered the pawn-tickets for the clothing. He pleaded guilty before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, and was committed in $1,000 bail to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

The "Alsgood" Rifles, Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, will hold a picnic at the Schuetzen Park, corner Third avenue and Fiftieth street, this evening.

George Hoffman, of No. 136 Stanhope street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Henry Keppler, of No. 246 Ellery street.

Four seamen, named Mulvaney, Fitzimons, Rooke, and Hilton, of the bark Theresa, of Nova Scotia, were arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing several bags of sugar from the cargo.

James Corley, of No. 26 Herbert street, and Jacob Burnhardt, of No. 22 Henry street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of throwing stones at Officer Lord, of the Sixth Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty.

Michael O'Neill, of No. 130 Dikeman street, and Peter Terrence, of Columbia street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting Thomas Wigan, of No. 256 Bergen street, in McCloskey's bar-room, corner of King and Conover streets, on Saturday night.

Charles Harms, Captain of the canal-boat Santiago, and David Duncan, Captain of the canal-boat Sunbury, were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to steal fifteen bags of wheat valued at $40, from the cargo of these boats, consigned to Messrs. Jesse Hoyt & Co., of No. 18 South street, New-York.

William Hayes, of No. 163 Atlantic avenue, Thomas Thornton, of No. 55 Dean street, John Dowley, of No. 138 Smith street, Charles Nesel, of No. 122 Butler street, and James Horrigan, of No. 265 Pacific street, were arrested last night on a charge of assaulting and robbing Michael Bradley, of No. 843 Classon avenue, of $7 and some papers which were found in possession of the prisoners when taken into custody.

LONG ISLAND.

Charles Osborne, the discharged soldier from Willett's Point, an account of whose disappearance was published some days ago, has not yet been heard from, and the suspicion that he met with foul play is strengthened. He got his discharge papers and left the Point on June 19, having in his possession an order on the battalion Paymaster for $196. He called at the saloon of Julius Beckman, on the Bayside road, where he became intoxicated. Beckman says that Osborne left his place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon by the back door, after borrowing $100, for which he left his order on the Paymaster as security. Since that time inquiry in all directions has failed to reveal his whereabouts, if alive, of which there is great doubt.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Trenton to-morrow and Wednesday.

The Somerset County Freeholders are about to erect a new bridge over the Raritan River, at a cost of $15 000.

The population of the City of Bayonne is fixed by the census at 5,800, an increase of 2,000 in five years.

George J. Van Nest, Pastor of the Reformed Church, at Little Falls, has resigned the charge to accept a call to the Reformed Church of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, N. Y.

Michael Thayer, living at the corner of Lush and Thirteenth avenues, Newark, was arrested on Saturday night, for beating his wife so badly that her recovery is doubtful.

The approaching exposition of the Newark Industrial Institute promises to surpass any of preceding years. Manufacturers from all parts of the State will send their goods for exhibition.

POWERS OF A LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Gov. Gleason, of South Carolina, has written a letter to the Charleston *News*, explaining why, in the absence of Gov. Chamberlain, he commuted the sentence of a condemned murderer to imprisonment for twenty years, and saying "I desire that this question of the authority of the Lieutenant Governor to act in the absence of the Governor from the State, shall be determined by either a decision of the State Supreme Court, or by some specific enactment of the General Assembly. My own construction of the State Constitution and of my oath of office is that I was authorized, and that it was my sworn duty to act as Governor during such absence. I also believe that both the letter and spirit of the Constitution are adverse to any other interpretation, otherwise a Governor of this State may, during his entire term of office, reside in Maine, Massachusetts, or any other State of the Union, or even abroad, and continue to perform the duties of the office of Governor of South Carolina. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State are both elected by the people, take the same oath of office, and are required to have the same qualifications. Entertaining these views, I have endeavored, according to my best judgment and ability, to conscientiously discharge the duties of the office to which I was elected. If I have erred, I shall heartily submit to any correction."

THE NEW SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union* furnishes the following sketch of the gentleman whom the Governor of Tennessee has appointed to serve in the United States Senate in place of the late Andrew Johnson, until his successor is chosen by the Legislature: "In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Constitution, Gov. Porter has appointed Hon. David McKendree Key, of Hamilton County, Senator in place of the late Andrew Johnson. For Judge Key we can say that he is a gentleman without reproach, who will never occasion discredit to his State in the Senate or elsewhere. Of unobtrusive but dignified department, quiet in demeanor, but firm in purpose, decided in his opinions, possessed of rare abilities, and thoroughly Democratic in his views, he will appreciate his position and devote his talents to the interests of the whole State and its entire people. Curiously enough, Judge Key was borne in Greene County, the life-long residence of his illustrious predecessor. His father was a Methodist minister, and his second given name was conferred in honor of the venerated Bishop McKendree. He was reared in Monroe County, East Tennessee, and after reading law, located in Chattanooga in 1852. Previous to the war he was a Democratic Congressional Elector, and in 1872 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in his district, but was defeated in the general rout of that year by William Crutchfield. During the war he took an active part on the Confederate side, being Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Gillespie's East Tennessee Regiment. In 1870 he was a fellow-member with Gov. Porter, of the Constitutional Convention, bearing a conspicuous part in its public discussions and more important committee work. Judge Key has, we believe, never participated in any other parliamentary assemblage. A lawyer of decided ability, he was elected Chancellor by the people of his district at the last election, from which position he is now invited to step into the Senate of States. His age is about fifty years.

"THE REAL CHINA LAND."

A TOURIST IN THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG—STRANGE SIGHTS.

The following extract of an interesting letter from Wei-hyen, in the Province of Shantung, appears in the London *Times*. Mr. Thomas Fergusson, the writer of the letter, is the principal merchant in Chefoo, and is also the Belgian Consul at that port: "Wei-hyen, Shantung, China, May 30, 1875.—I arrived here on the 27th inst., after a most interesting journey of two hundred miles through the Province of Shantung; and, though I have had a deal of fatigue, owing to the bad roads and wretched inns, I feel much better in health than when I left Chefoo on the 10th inst. I have traveled in my large consular chair, with four bearers and four more to change, so, in all, I had eight men at my service. I also have a cart for my servant, my trunk, provisions, and cooking utensils, and my bed, for in the inns there are only eggs and chickens, and in some places fresh fish. I generally started at 5 o'clock in the morning and traveled till 12, then had a good meal, and started again at 2, and reached my evening resting place at 6 or 7, when I had supper and went to sleep. This sitting in the chair so long every day was tiring, but the novelty of the journey, and the interesting country through which I passed, made me feel it less than I fear I shall do on my return, when the novelty of the affair will exist no longer. I had no idea of what the real China land is until now, or rather my idea of it was incomplete; and now I have seen this admirable country so closely, I feel that it is a most wonderful place in many ways. From the time I left Chefoo until this place the fields of wheat extend on both sides of the road as far as the eye reaches. Luxuriant crops they were, and they betoken great wealth in the land. For the first seventy miles the road is over a hilly country, not steep, but undulating, and with the greatest height of 275 feet. This portion of the journey ended at Wang-hyen, and after that the road traverses a vast plain, over which numerous villages are spread, about one to two miles apart. All the villages are inclosed by mud walls, and at a distance look solid, but when seen close they are miserably defended by such walls, the greater part of them being out of repair. The population of this province is quite up to the estimate of 38,000,000, if one can judge of it from the inhabitants of the plain I came across. I passed the large city of Lai-chu-foo, with high walls of stone, and another city of Chang-yi with very fine stone walls, and the place where I am now is a vast city of 250,000 inhabitants, with magnificent stone walls about seventy feet high, with battlements, and most grand in appearance. I had my surveying barometer with me in the chair, and, by its help, I have been able to get the profile of this whole country as I came along, with the exact height of each hill, and the level above the sea of every place through which I passed. I went to the coal mines, about twelve miles distant, and I was much struck with the helplessness of the Chinese to work those mines properly. It was a curious feeling to find myself and a missionary gentleman (living here) among a crowd of Chinese miners, about five hundred men keeping a ring round us as we advanced, looking at us with astonishment and concern, but with no hostile feeling or a word expressive of dislike, and there was the appearance of respect arising out of the feeling, 'These foreigners can help us to keep the water out of our mines and allow us to work them and gain our bread.' This is what they seemed to be saying to themselves all the while. It was a strange sight as I stood in the midst of the crowd, with an umbrella over my head, and the people staring at me and good-naturedly walking with me to the coal pits. I have had visits from several people, to whom I have shown how to work these mines, and I have visited one of the most ancient and wealthy families of the city. Chin is the family name, (his visiting card is 'Chin Ghiai See,') and I am to dine with him to-day. His house is remarkable—the first I have seen in China. The reception room is furnished with ancient arm-chairs at least three feet wide in the seat, like thrones. The place of honor had a beautiful drawing of a bamboo grove in the wall. We never saw such a thing in China. Before it a large porcelain plate on a stand 700 years old. On one side is a bronze vase of the 'Chen' dynasty, or 600 years before Christ. The old man introduced his grandson, a charming boy; and on our request to see some old curiosities he went to his room and brought a sacrificial bronze cup on three legs, which belonged to a noble family 1,100 years before Christ, just the same as one sees printed in the books of the ancient Chinese classics. It was most curious, and it seemed to say, 'I show you a thing which was used by my ancestors in their worship nearly 3,000 years ago.' In fact this cup was contemporary with Solomon's Temple, and was made before Rome was built. He only showed us that, as if all the rest was too modern for our admiration. In his grand room, where he received us, was his library of books, in beautiful cedar cases, and his family banners of silk, with gold letters on them, which are borne before the coffins at their interments. I also saw another fine house—'Yang'—and I am much pleased with my visit here. To-morrow morning I go to Tsi-nan-foo, capital of the province, so as to see all the country."

COL. BAKER'S PRIVILEGES.

In the English House of Commons, on Aug. 11, Mr. Jenkins asked the Home Secretary whether the statement was true that "Col. Baker was, in the first instance, placed in a different reception cell at Horsemonger Lane Jail than the other prisoners, and throughout his term of punishment he will be kept separate from them. He is allowed to wear his own clothing, to buy his own food, to furnish his rooms—he has two allotted to him—with what is reasonable, necessary, and not extravagant; to have wine at his own cost not exceeding one pint, or malt liquor not exceeding one quart per day. He is not required to do any work, to clean his apartment, make his bed, or perform any menial office, all these being done for him by an officer of the prison. He may have any unobjectionable books or newspapers which he chooses. He may write or receive letters or papers, but these must, in the first instance, be examined or read by the Governor. Lastly, he may see his friends in his apartment between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M." And, if so, who is responsible for maintaining the discipline of the prison; and whether the same regulations would apply to other criminals convicted of the same offense.

Mr. Cross, after reading the prison regulations, said that in this case the defendant was not a criminal prisoner within the meaning of the act, in accordance with which the regulations were framed. Prisoners were divided into two divisions, and the warrant of commitment in the case of Col. Baker expressly described him as a first-class misdemeanant. Under those circumstances he was at liberty to do all that was involved in the statement included in the question.

THE ABSCONDING OF MR. ALEXANDER COLLIE.

The London *Times*, commenting upon the absconding of Mr. Alexander Collie, says such a disappearance can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a practical admission that the offender considered himself guilty on the charges brought against him. His alleged frauds, if they are really frauds, are crimes of a very heinous character. But he aggravates this criminality and adds to it a color of despicable meanness by refusing to face the consequences of his conduct, and, above all, by leaving his brother to bear alone the brunt of the charges made against them. It would be difficult to name a case for many years past of which a thorough investigation has been so important to the whole commercial world. It concerns a comparatively novel kind of fraud, in which advantage appears to have been taken of a way of doing business which has been dangerously prevalent; and persons like Alexander Collie's bail, who were themselves merchants, should have been conscious that they owed a duty to their fellow merchants and bankers in the City of London. They are justly fined by the immediate loss of their recognizances, and the occurrence will not, it may be hoped, be without a lesson useful for the future. The public are now justified in forming a distinct opinion of the general character of Alexander Collie's separate transactions as distinguished from those in which his brother shared.

A RIVAL OF TOM THUMB.

The London *Standard* of Aug. 10 says: "Thanks to the vigilance and energy of Mr. William Holland, a sensation, to give a fillip to the close of the season, has been secured for the North Woolwich Gardens. Physically speaking, the sensation is not a large one—measuring exactly six inches less in stocking vamps than Gen. Tom Thumb, and weighing about six and twenty pounds. The name he answers to (for he is alive and a male) is Jean Hannema, but he has been nicknamed 'Admiral Tom Trump,' and is attached, temporarily, to the toy navy of the Serpentine. Jean was born at Franeker, Friesland, Holland, on the 23d April, 1839. He is very intelligent, and speaks five languages fluently, viz., English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian. He has not been exhibited in England since 1849, he then being ten years old, and he has not grown since that time. On that occasion he had the honor of a royal command, and appeared at Buckingham Palace before the Queen and Prince Albert. We cannot say we hold much sympathy with the curiosity that is excited by the view of *lusi-naturæ*, but Mr. Holland knows his constituents. He is a showman, and, as Artemus Ward said in his interview with President Lincoln, 'Showmen is devoid of politics—they know how to cater for the public.' In any case the Admiral will be seen with interest by his visitors, for he is vivacious and intelligent, as well as liliputian. He exposes his linguistic abilities with commendable modesty, and talks of the scenes he has visited in his Continental ramblings with as much zest as a traveler whose growth would be more in consonance with the feeling of enjoyment."

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

"According to present arrangements," says the *Times of India*, "the Prince of Wales will, after remaining in Bombay for a short time, go on to Ceylon, and thence to Madras. From Madras the Prince goes by sea to Calcutta, and, as it has been arranged that he is to arrive there on Christmas Day, there will be a considerable interval to dispose of in the neighborhood of Madras. Probably Bangalore will be visited, and Mysore elephants hunted; and it may be that Hyderabad may be looked in upon. Preparations for the forthcoming visit are also being made in Calcutta. The East India Railway Company are constructing a royal train, to consist of five carriages, one of which is to be a state reception saloon, one a sleeping carriage, two carriages for the staff, and one for the personal attendants of his Royal Highness. The reception saloon and sleeping carriage are being furnished and upholstered in a very elegant style. Extensive alterations and improvements are also being effected at Government House. The Public Works Department are busily engaged renovating the whole building, and making alterations where needed. A suite of apartments in the south-west wing are being fitted up especially for the Prince's private use, the old throne is to be replaced by an elegant structure, the drapery of which will consist of the finest crimson velvet trimmed with gold and emblazoned with the royal arms. It appears that the Nizam's Government are making preparations on a munificent scale for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the capital of the Deccan. Very costly furniture has been ordered through a European firm in Madras, to grace the royal banqueting ball to be fitted up for the occasion." The Bombay *Gazette* says: "Now that the day has been fixed on which the Prince of Wales may be expected to land in Bombay, the leading native gentlemen of the city evince considerable interest in the coming event, and there can be no doubt that the reception of his Royal Highness will be very cordial."

THE ARTILLERY OF GERMANY.

The *Börsenzeitung* says that the field guns which have been issued to all the batteries of the German field artillery have proved on trial to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the fear that the very heavy charges of powder with which they are loaded would burst them has proved groundless. In the first trials with the old cast-steel guns it happened on several occasions that the barrels burst, owing to faults in the casting or some other cause unknown; but only one such instance occurred in the recent trials, and that was caused by the use of too powerful shell. A strict regulation has since been issued to prevent the recurrence of such accidents. As to the ammunition wagons, the old ones are being used while the new ones are being got ready, and they are found amply sufficient for the purpose. The projectiles (double-cased shells and shrapnels) are being manufactured at Spandau, Siegburg, and various private establishments; and there is an ample store of coarse-grained powder and fuse apparatus. The *Börsenzeitung* adds that both the guns and the gun-carriages have been provided by the firm of Krupp. The same paper says that in the course of the shooting trials of the iron-clad squadron, which will shortly begin at Oxhöft and last four weeks, the experiments in regard to the bursting of shells when they strike the water will be continued from last year, in order, if possible, to prevent them from missing fire. The experience acquired in last year's experiments enabled the gunners greatly to diminish the percentage of misfires, but it was considered that the bursting of a shell when it strikes the water should be a matter of as much certainty as when it strikes the ground. Various methods will during this year's experiments be tried in order to attain the above object.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In Steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.

Mrs. M. A. Webb,
Mrs. Wendt,
R. L. Crook,
Mrs. R. L. Crook,
Mrs. E. P. Estes,
Miss Mary Oakley,
Rev. Dr. Curry,
Mrs. Curry,
W. H. Steele,
D. B. Fiske,
Mrs. J. H. Butler,
James F. Potter,
W. F. Potter,
H. C. Potter,
Sir Charles Hartley,
William Kelly,
Mrs. William Kelly,
Charles Vannier,
C. H. Vaunier,
C. L. Woodbridge,
Mrs. C. C. Woodbridge,
T. J. Tucker,
Mrs. T. J. Tucker,
J. F. Nourse,
D. W. Diggs,
W. Rodh,
Col. R. L. Wilson,
Mr. Lingham,
W. D. Sewell,
S. M. Stillwell,
Matthew Rath,
J. K. Milne,
John Wilson,
Mrs. John Wilson,
Patrick Gibney,
Capt. Luidgrev,
J. W. Clarke,
Mrs. J. W. Clarke,
Mrs. W. H. Steele,
Mr. Bonsfield,
Francis M. Jackson,
Mrs. Jackson,
John Young,
Capt. R. Carter, R. N.
S. J. Edwards,
Mrs. Edwards,
J. C. Grubb,
H. Card,
Mrs. Card,
J. H. Metcalf,
Gen. J. G. Hazard,
Charles A. Byrne,
William Coit,
Rev. James M. Pullman,
Rev. R. H. Pullman,
Mrs. Julia Durkee,
Miss F. C. Bain,
Miss Emma King,
Mme. Marie Broussais,
Miss A. Hawkins,
R. S. King,
John Smye,
W. Hawkins,
H. Newcombe,
W. L. Eaton,
David Carlisle,
S. H. Keeler,
Mr. Sherman,
Henry J. Sheldon,
William D. Reynolds,
Mr. Chandler,
William McLaren,
Capt. J. H. Hurst,
Alexander Begnotti,
Angelo Bonetti,
Lorenzo Inselvira,
Sr. Don Francisco Alverez.

In Steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.

Mrs. Col. Waring,
G. D. Waring,
Clarence E. Waring,
Miss Kate Keefe,
Henry Andrade,
G. W. Bacon,
Frederic Robinson,
A. H. Dodwell,
H. R. Shaw,
C. H. Houston,
Miss Clara Brown,
Miss Flora Brown,
John Booth,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Darley and two children,
W. B. Maddock,
Mrs. Lynch and child,
Miss Quinland,
J. O'Shea,
F. Martinelli,
Mrs. Harriet McNeill and child,
George McNeill,
Miss Amelia McNeill,
Miss E. Morley,
Rev. E. W. Watts,
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Roscoe and four children,
B. Westwood,
Mrs. Brown,
Miss Addie Brown,
Thomas Brown,
Miss A. Dutton,
James Fraser,
Mr. Russell,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Marston,
Patrick Quinlan,
T. C. Sullivan,
W. J. Kiene,
Rudolph Grohmann.

In Steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.

Edward Tilton,
Mr. and Mrs. Sourdrey and two children,
Mr. and Mrs. William Pfeiffer and daughter,
R. Jenkinson,
James Hendry,
J. Roach,
Mrs. Warren and daughter,
Deo Carbaressa,
James Ward,
Thomas Davis,
M. Sanderson,
Miss Miners.

In steam-ship Colombo, from Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. Baruch de Beer and six children,
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Jean,
W. B. Walloe,
D. Weseler,
S. H. Emanuel,
H. Holdsworth,
J. Hamilton,
C. Loomus,
M. Wagner.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Alps, from Laguayra, &c.—W. H. Duff, Mrs. G. Duff, B. Duff, S. Fossi, T. Kells, H. Kells, C. Hoover, J. Beebe, C. Ingles, C. Seilier, Mr. Renbott, S. Craig, P. Williams, T. Eseaz, C. Linain, P. Macoi, Mr. Vallee, Mr. Gallen, Mr. Boutampos, Mr. Gerper, Mr. Valeree, Mr. Sewatreca, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Kiily.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:18 | Sun sets....6:47 | Moon rises.10:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:11 | Gov. Island..1:00 | Hell Gate..2:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SUNDAY, Aug. 22.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kiddle, from Liverpool, arr. 21st, reports: Aug. 15, lat. 50 03, lon. 18 29, passed steam-ship Egypt, hence for Liverpool; 16th, lat. 49 37, lon. 31 17, passed bark Regia, (Norw.,) bound W.; 17th, lat. 48 03, lon. 39 36, passed an unknown ship of about 1,000 tons, waterlogged and abandoned; same day, lat. 47 27, lon. 42 27, passed steam-ship Meta, (Dutch,) bound W., with two blades of propeller gone, but doing well; 18th, lat. 46 20, lon. 47 20, passed a large iceberg

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Aug. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 18 cabin and 71 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion, Aug. 14, lat. 50 55, lon. 23, passed a British bark bound to Montreal, showing signal letters I B P C.

Steam-ship Colombo, (Br.,) Burkirt, Hull Aug. 14 and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 17 cabin passengers to Charles L. Wright and Co. Had strong westerly winds, with much rain and fog, almost the entire passage.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Ferguson, Laguayra Aug. 4, Porto Cabello 9th, Jacmel 12th, and Port-au-Prince 16th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Boston 36 hrs., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Aug. 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 49 cabin and 181 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Read, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, Philadelphia.

Ship Ajax, (Norw.,) Apenes, Arendal 35 ds., with empty barrels to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Cicero, (of Sunderland,) Humphrey, Iquique 112 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape Horn, June 2, and crossed the equator July 7 in lon. 32; in lat. 50 S., lon. 51 W., passed a large iceberg; had light moderate winds and fine weather in South Atlantic, and variable weather since crossing the equator; June 22, lat. 28 S., lon. 31 W., saw ship Leander, (of London,) steering S. E.; same time, spoke ship Ailsa, of and from Liverpool for Calcutta; 23d, lat. 27 S., lon. 30, spoke ship James Nicol Fleming, from London for Otago; no date, lat. 36 N., lon. 60 W., spoke bark Abbotsford, from St. Vincent, for Queenstown.

Bark Ilmatar, (Russ.,) Solstrom, Leith 49 ds., in ballast, to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.—anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Opher, (of Meririmichi,) Maury, Greenock, via Halifax, 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Brazil, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Prout, Havre 37 ds., via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark J. F. Whitney, (of Halifax,) Spicer, Liverpool 34 ds., via Sydney, C. B., in ballast to order. Aug. 9, no lat., &c., spoke bark Electra, of and from Sydney, C. B., for New-York. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark L'Caina, (Aust.,) Gobovich, Belfast 37 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Sunbeam, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whitney, Halifax 12 days, in ballast to Blacklee & Levin.

Bark Suez, (Norw.,) Petersen, Bergen 45 ds. in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Brig Ruggiers (Ital.,) Ruggiers, Port Vendres 46 ds. with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Eliche, (of Turk's Island, Stowbridge, Laguayra and Porto Cabello 14 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Pea S., (Aust.,) Soldalech, Pernambuco 30 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. A. P. Emerson, Libby, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to R. C. Fairchild—vessel to A. Mudgett.

Schr. A. M. Allen, Conklin, Baltimore.

Schr. H. G. King, Crowley, Baltimore.

Schr. J. M. Donald, McAndre, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. E. Tirrell, Fisher, Boston.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oceanus, Morris, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. James Fitch, Jr., Smith, Nantucket, with fish to Chapel & Storey.

Schr. Shekinah, Charlesworth, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. C. Crandall, Lewis, Southport.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Lewis, Holmes, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oregon, Murray, Stonington.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Finch, Bonnell, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—Arr. 21st, steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York; William Whilldeu, Riggan, Philadelphia.

Cld. 21st, steamer John W. Garrett, Hix, New-York; schr. Maggie A. Fisk, Wegathlin, Boston.

Sld. 21st, steamer Leipzig, Bremen; ship Norseman, Antwerp; barks Freya, Cork, May Queen, Rio; Aquidneck, do.; brigs Czarowitz, Cork; Italia, Norfolk.

Arr. 22d, steamers Raleigh, Oliver, Wilmington; John S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—Arr. steamers Marathon, (Br.,) Garrett, Liverpool; William Crane, Taylor, Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Halett, New-York; brigs Lizzie J. Bigelow, Piderick, Cayenne; John Givan, (Br.,) McConnell, Barbados; schrs. E. F. Hart, Hart, Alexandria; Sunbeam, Bunker, Norfolk; Kate M. Hilton, Adams, Baltimore; Joseph Souther, Watts; L. A. Davenhower, Grace; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; and William G. Shattuck, Thatcher, Philadelphia; Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Port Johnson; Aneroid, Talbot, do.; Addie Johnson, Leaville, Weehawken.

Spoken July 26, lat. 15 50 S., lon. 34 47 W., ship Northern Light, (new) from New York, for San Francisco.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 22.—Arr. last night, ships Chloe from Bremen; Lizzie Moses, from Reval, Italy; barks Ricardo Third, from Belfast; Nuovo Chiarini, from Westport—all for orders.

Steam-ship Illinois entered at noon to-day.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 22.—The steam-ship Peruvian, from Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Cld. Aug. 21, bark Aker, Oram, for Stettin; schrs. George G. Jewett, Finley, for Portland; Hector, Higgins for Boston.

Arr. Aug. 22 steam-ships Harrisburg, Worth, from New-York; Rattlesnake, Hand, from Fall River; schrs. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Cramer, from Wilmington, N. C.

Arr. Aug. 23 ship Mariana Sixth, Santos, from New-York; barks Atlantic, Jacobson, from Antwerp via New-York; steamers Norfolk, Tunnel, from Norfolk; J. W. Everman, Platt, from Richmond.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 22.—Sld. 21st, barks Brunswick and F. L. Genorae; schrs. Four Sisters, Oriole, and L. D. Rathburn.

Arr. 22d, bark Jeremiah D. Gueno, (new,) of New-York, Damariscotta; schrs. C. F. Fanny, Philadelphia; John A. Lord, South Amboy; Fred Fish, Elizabethport; Carrie Belle, New-York; Casco Lodge, New-York; American Chief, New-York; Nil Desperandum, Wellfleet.

At anchor schr. Ira Kilburn, Provincetown, with ensign at half mast.

Steam yacht Lookout arr. this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Sld. steamers H. Livingston, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; Oriental, Boston; schr. Kate S. Cook, Jacksonville.

Arr. steamer Leo, New-York.

MARINE DISASTER.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The schr. Emperor, Capt. Webber, is ashore near Hogdon's Island, Booth Bay. Her position is such that it will be necessary to remove the cargo.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The White Star steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Aug. 14 at 5:15 P. M., for Queenstown and Liverpool, was signaled off Crookhaven at 4 o'clock this afternoon, making the length of the passage to Queenstown 7 ds. and 23 hours.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The American Line steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia Aug. 12, arr. to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 22.—The State Line steam-ship State of Pennsylvania Capt. Knight, from New-York Aug. 11, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

AN IMPOSITION EXPOSED.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its own circulation is 50,000 a day.

We have repeatedly offered, and always stand ready, to prove that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of 50,000
1,000 that it has not.................49,000
1,000 that it has not.................48,000
1,000 that it has not.................47,000
1,000 that it has not.................46,000
1,000 that it has not.................45,000
1,000 that it has not.................44,000
1,000 that it has not.................43,000
1,000 that it has not.................42,000
1,000 that it has not.................41,000
1,000 that it has not.................40,000
1,000 that it has not.................39,000
1,000 that it has not.................38,000
1,000 that it has not.................37,000
1,000 that it has not.................36,000
1,000 that it has not.................35,000
1,000 that it has not.................34,000
1,000 that it has not.................33,000
1,000 that it has not.................32,000
1,000 that it has not.................31,000
1,000 that it has not.................30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies.

THE
NEW
WILLCOX & GIBBS
SILENT SEWING-MACHINE,
WITH
AUTOMATIC
TENSION.

Greatest Sewing-machine improvement of the day.
No more imperfect work or trouble with Tension.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

MAIN OFFICE:
658 BROADWAY, (cor. Bond,) New-York.

Brooklyn: No. 76 Court st., (cor. Livingston.)
Jersey City: No. 265 Grove st., (cor. Second.)

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most HEATHFUL and DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD made from WHEAT. SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Address F. E. Smith & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for circulars.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.